Glucose Pricing Outlawed—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 147 No. 18 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — April 30, 1945

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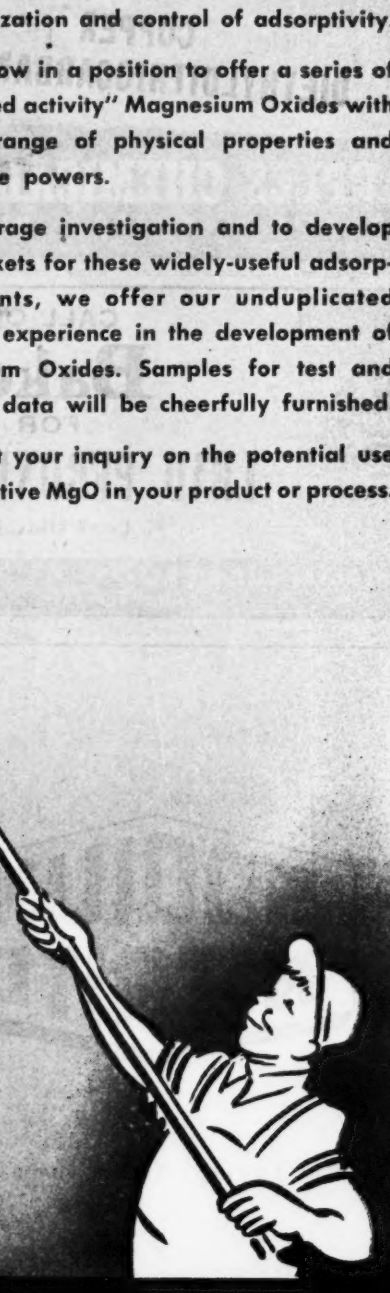

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CPO Starts Pruning WPB Control Orders

OPD Washington Bureau

Committee on Period One, the new group set up by J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board to work out the details of problems involved in modifying and relaxing controls on industry in war and war-supporting production, was reported April 26 virtually to have completed its studies of "L" and "M" orders and to be prepared to recommend progressive revocation of a large number of the controls. Revocation of ten such orders was scheduled for announcement over the weekend. The probability that any great number of orders affecting the chemicals industry would be revoked at an early date, appeared remote, however. Mr. Krug said that the heavy requirements for chemicals in carrying on the war with Japan would make it necessary that most of these orders be retained.

The new committee (CPO) set up by Mr. Krug is composed of eleven subcommittees, each assigned to a particular phase of the reconversion problem. It is headed by J. D. Small, executive officer of WPB; S. W. Anderson, program vice-chairman and chairman of the Requirements Committee; and W. E. Haines, executive assistant to the program vice-chairman.

Mr. Small is a chemical industry man having been Western manager for Publicker, Inc., handling solvents and chemicals from 1931 to 1941. From 1926 to 1931 he was executive vice-president of the Dry Ice Corporation of America. He left Publicker, Inc., in 1942 to become Navy Materials Control Officer and later U. S. Navy Landing Craft Coordinator. In 1944 he became executive officer of WPB.

William E. Haines, who is the executive officer of CPO, came to WPB in April, 1942, when he served as special assistant in the executive office of the chairman and also represented the Office of Civilian Requirements on

—Continued on page 38

Quitting WPB Post

Fred J. Stock, chief of the Drugs and Cosmetics Branch of the Chemical Bureau of the War Production Board, has resigned from that position, which he has held for several years. May 15, he will become associated with Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, New York.

Patent Law Study Asked by President

OPD Washington Bureau

Initial steps toward a revision of the patent laws were taken by the White House April 26, with a request by President Truman to Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace to make an objective study of the operation and effectiveness of these laws to determine whether they are being

—Continued on page 54

Glucose Pricing System Outlawed by Supreme Court

OPD Washington Bureau

All basingpoint systems of pricing that may involve discrimination in delivered prices paid by consumers for commodities were placed under a cloud of doubtful validity by the Supreme Court of the United States April 23, in two unanimous decisions against the Corn Products Refining Company and the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, holding their basingpoint system of pricing glucose to be in violation of the Robinson Patman act provisions of the Clayton act.

The two decisions upheld the contentions of the Federal Trade Commission that the practice of the two companies in basing their delivered prices on Chicago and charging freight from Chicago even though delivery is made from a plant nearer the point of destination was a discrimination in price against purchasers nearer the point of production.

Implications Wide

Just how sweeping is the effect the decisions might have on industrial pricing is a question that government agencies are still studying. There was reason to believe in some quarters that the decisions might have repercussions in the price structures of a long list of products, including such important items as fertilizers, linseed oil, corn oil, various metals and metal products, and such staple food products as flour, beet sugar, and soybean meal, also barium and some of the fine chemicals.

The Office of Price Administration is particularly concerned over the decisions in respect of their effect on its price ceiling regulations. It was learned that particular attention is being given to the pricing of fertilizers under MPR 135 and 205, since these embody the practices in the industry of basing prices on ports with freight rates averaged to the territory of destination. The linseed oil price order about which question is also raised has Minneapolis as a basepoint, with the country divided off into

—Continued on page 54

Witco Chemical Marking 25 Years

Witco Chemical Company, New York, will observe its twenty-fifth anniversary May 4. The company was founded originally as Wishnick-Tumpeer,

Robert Wishnick

Inc., by Robert I. Wishnick and associates. Products now manufactured and marketed under the Witco name comprise hundreds of light and heavy chemicals; channel and furnace carbon blacks; asphalt and asphalt specialties; colors; dyes and pigments.

In 1921 Witco had acquired the Century Carbon Company and entered into the production as well as marketing of carbon black. Then, in 1933, Witco officials acquired the Panhandle

—Continued on page 46

Overseas Surplus Director Appointed

Thomas Bayard McCabe, on leave from duty as president of the Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa., and as chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, has assumed direction of the overseas surplus property disposal program of the army and navy as commissioner of the Office of Army and Navy Liquidation.

Belgium Lend-Lease Agreement Signed

OPD Washington Bureau

Announcement of a new $325,000,000 lend-lease agreement with liberated Belgium has been made by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius. Aid to Belgium under the pact will be confined to shipments of goods needed in the war effort and under reverse lend-lease Belgium will continue to supply the Allies with $18,000,000 monthly in food and other materials, also contributing strategic materials from the Belgian Congo.

Surplus Warplant Leasing Recommended By Biddle

OPD Washington Bureau

Attorney-General Francis Biddle recommended to Congress April 24 in his third report on the disposition of surplus government-owned property that surplus warplants be leased to industry, rather than sold immediately. He so urges in order that both business and government may have an opportunity to determine "more realistically" the ultimate sales price and to encourage bidding by small business.

Also included in the report were recommendations on disposal policies, engineering surveys of surplus warplants, establishment of price standards, and organization of local committees to decentralize the program and assist the disposal agencies. The report was accompanied by a survey on "Disposal of Surplus Machine Tools," the second of a number of such surveys to be submitted to Congress under the provisions of the surplus property act.

The reconversion report disclosed that the Department of Justice has issued three letters of advice on disposal of surplus government property (covering aircraft components, first-aid dressings, and aerial panchromatic photographic file). Currently under consideration are proposals for the disposition of surplus valves, aircraft and mattress.

Disposal Policies

Disposal policies were treated thus:—

1. Time lag.—Pointing out that it will normally take "at least six months" to convert a war plant to peacetime use and an equally long period for a prospective purchaser to collect economic and engineering data necessary to determine whether or not he will bid, the Attorney-General urged "immediate formulation of programs for the disposal of warplants."

2. Surveys. — The Surplus Property Board should consider an "immediate economic and engineering survey of warplants which have been or may be declared surplus," he said. Since the board itself is not equipped to make such surveys, he suggested making use of the many outstanding engineering and accounting firms qualified by long experience to do so.

3. Standards. — The Attorney-General emphasized that the "disposal of surplus property involves much more than merely an attempt to get the best price for the government or to sell the property to the highest bidder. Most of the objectives found in the [surplus property] act are not in terms of original cost . . . but in terms of full utilization in order to provide maximum employment and economic opportunity."

4. Local committees.—As a further step in the development of a disposal program, the Attorney-General recommended the organization of local committees "to survey the needs and opportunities for business development; to keep in constant touch with the board and with the disposal agencies; to exchange information; and thus to decentralize the program, yet knit it closely to overall planning and direction."

Conditions of Leasing

Pointing out that industry will be less reluctant to lease than to purchase where the future is uncertain and that the government itself may more readily ascertain the value of a property after its operation over a period of years, Mr. Biddle recommended:—

(a) That leases contain options for

—Continued on page 39

Tariff Bargains Expansion Opposed in MCA Brief

OPD Washington Bureau

Opposition of the chemical industry to the Doughton bill (H. R. 2652) extending the tariff bargains (reciprocal trade agreements) act for another three years and authorizing a further reduction of 50 percent in rates as of January 1, 1945, was expressed this week to the house ways and means committee by the Manufacturing Chemists Association of America.

In a brief submitted during hearings now in progress on the legislation, the association took the position that, because the tariff question is but one part of the whole broad question of greater world cooperation, its consideration by Congress at this time is ill-advised. It urged that the matter go over until there is a clearer indication of what postwar competitive conditions will be international markets and it then be considered in the light of the objectives of the tariff act of 1940 "to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes."

Faults in Law

Regardless of weather or not the question is put over until later, at was further argued that it should be recognized that the reciprocal trade agreements are not in any true sense "reciprocal," and the law should be amended accordingly to:—

1. Provide restoration to full force and effect of sections 336 and 516 of the tariff act of 1930 (section 336 provides for rate changes on the basis of costs of production; section 516 provides for appeals by American manufacturers of the appraisal value placed on imports by the Treasury Department).

2. Provide for mandatory action under the antidumping law of 1921, and under sections 337 and 338 dealing with unfair practices and discriminatory treatment.

3. Provide automatic adjustment of

—Continued on Page 39

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 27, 1945	Apr. 20, 1945	Apr. 28, 1944
132.4	131.9	138.2

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price activities were narrowed in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. But, they effected the first upward bend of the trend in nine weeks. The significance of this is not great: the major influence was bergamot oil.

Business rolled along, acquiring, at least, more hopefulness from the reports on war's fortunes. Some new ideas on governmental programs pointed to enormously increased demand for a few items. Whether this would be offset elsewhere could not be determined, because it is not made clear whether the new ideas are to be substitutes or supplements. Adequate production was officially expected, but nobody was saying how or where.

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ASBESTOS—526 bgs, 52,600 lbs, Johns Manville Corp

BABASSU KERNELS—2,500 bgs, 250,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co
833 bgs, 83,300 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Son
833 bgs, 83,300 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co

BALSAM—6 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co
10 cs, Merchants Export & Import Co
5 dms, Kachurin Drug Co

BARBASCO ROOT—9,474 bls, United States Commercial Co

BONES, INDUSTRIAL—476 bgs, 47,600 lbs, Charles Hollinshed & Co
19 bgs, 1,900 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co

REJECT—45 bgs, 4,500 lbs, Armour & Co

SHIN—51 bgs, 5,100 lbs, Charles Hollinshed & Co
98 bgs, 9,800 lbs, Armour & Co

BRISTLES—2 cs, Public National Bank & Trust Co
30 cs, Bank of London & South America

BUCHU LEAVES—3 bls, Lo Curto & Funk
5 bls, S B Penick \& Co
4 bls, Parke, Davis & Co

CASHEW KERNELS—2,358 cs, General Foods Co

CASTOR BEANS—19,413 bgs, 2,911,950 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
32,733 bgs, 4,909,950 lbs, Baker' Castor Oil Co
5,100 bgs, 765,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co

COCOA BEANS—100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
1,250 bgs, 250,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
55,000 bgs, 1,100,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
600 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
3,700 bgs, 740,000 lbs, Wessel, Kuhlenkampf & Co
4,800 bgs, 960,000 lbs, National City Bank
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Bank of New York

—Continued on page 66

Chrome Pigments Get Less Bichromate in May

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers of class a chrome pigments will receive in May approximately 60 percent of their requirements of bichromate of soda for the manufacture of class A chrome pigments controlled by order M-370, the War Production Board ruled April 27. This cut in the chrome chemical allocation for quota use will reduce to a similar level the overall available supply of class A chrome pigments for the consuming industries.

The pigments affected by this action are chrome yellows and oranges, chrome greens, molybdated chrome oranges, and hydrated chromium oxide.

Small order exemptions for class B pigments will be entirely eliminated in May, as no allocations are being made to manufacturers for such distribution. This will necessitate manufacturers' filing form WPB-2945 to acquire less than 25 pounds of chrome oxide or 50 pounds of zinc chromate for military uses. These quantities formerly were obtainable under the small order exemption.

The continued shortage of chrome chemicals and increased military demands for chrome pigments have necessitated this action with respect to the coming month, WPB said.

Glucose Price Rule Analyzed by C.W. Dunn

The progress of the Federal Trade Commission's action to outlaw the basing point pricing method used in the sale of glucose has been of constant interest to Charles Wesley Dunn, New York, as general counsel for national organizations of food and pharmaceutical manufacturers. Comment on the action has been made by Mr. Dunn at several stages of the progress. Now that the Supreme Court of the United States has handed down a decision in the matter, he has this to say analytically and advisorily about it:—

On April 23 the supreme court decided these important corn products and Staley cases, instituted by the Federal Trade Commission under the Federal anti-price-discrimination law; which is in section 2 of the Clayton act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman act. The decision was principaly this, in substance:—A manufacturer violates that law by using a delivered basingpoint price in interstate commerce, because and to the extent it contains a fictitious delivery charge. This last situation arose from the fact that the price in issue included a freight rate to destination which was calculated from a place other than the actual point of shipment.

This decision by our highest court was unanimous; and it may have a profound influence on the future of a delivered price generally. For the commission is on record against any delivered price and especially where it directly or indirectly contains a fictitious delivery charge; this decision will undoubtedly induce the commission further to attack such a price; and the commission has made a basic attack on it in the supplemental National Lead case, which now pends.

Because this decision is so important, I will explain its details and significance in an early statement. In the meanwhile, and to answer the many requests for it I now make the following advisory comment:—

First. This decision does not apply to a delivered price, which includes the actual cost of delivery in each instance. But it is an open question whether such a price violates the above law.

Second. This decision outlaws from interstate commerce every delivered basingpoint price which is essentially similar to that condemned therein, because and to the extent it contains a fictitious delivery charge.

Third. This decision, however, does not reach the uniform delivered price customarily used by the manufacturer of a branded product, which contains an average delivery charge and notwithstanding the latter is more or less fictitious. For it is still an open question whether the above law prohibits any uniform price to all buyers alike.

Hence there is no legal reason why a manufacturer should now discontinue such a uniform delivered price, in interstate commerce; and he is not required to do so unless and until our highest court declares it unlawful. But, I warn that the commission has challenged a uniform delivered price in the National Lead case; there is a strong argument that the above uniform delivered price is prohibited by the Federal anti-price-discriminati n law, because the latter enjoins indirect (as well as direct) price discrimination which necessarily results from a fictitious delivery charge; and consequently the supreme court may eventually condemn that price. This despite an apparent obiter dictum statement by it to the contrary, in its decision of the cases before us. I add:—The invalidation of such a uniform delivered price is bound to have deep and far-reaching economic consequences, which will invite a remedial amendment of the aforesaid law. But, it is untimely to advocate such an amendment now.

Sterling Drugs Buys Winthrop Chemical Stock

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, purchased at public auction 6,150 shares of Class B stock of the Winthrop Chemical Company for $9,500,000. The stock, representing a 50 percent equity was purchased, from the General Aniline & Film Corporation upon authorization of the Alien Property Custodian.

Under the terms of the sale, Sterling Drug will deposit 50 percent of the shares of stock of Winthrop's operating subsidiaries in a 10-year voting trust with the Alien Property Custodian as trustee. This trust is intended to insure that the shares will remain in the hands of interests friendly to the United States. In addition, Sterling signed an amendment to the consent decree in the Federal district court, providing a similar restriction but not limited as to duration.

Basingpoint Ceilings Examined by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration announced, April 27, that it is making a formal study of all its pricing orders which embody industrial practices of using basingpoints for pricing purposes. The action has been taken in the light of the decisions this week of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Corn Products and Staley cases.

The announcement of OPA said:—

The two decisions hold that adherence to a basingpoint system of pricing under circumstances such as were found by the Federal Trade Commission to have existed in those cases constitutes unlawful discrimination violative of section 2 (a) of the Clayton act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman act. It seems clear from the decisions, however, that basingpoint pricing is not violative of the law under all circumstances.

Whether, and to what exent, if any, it may be necessary for maximum price regulations to be amended in view of the corn products and Staley cases can be determined only after careful study of the two supreme court opinions.

While this study is being completed, compliance with the regulations will not compel any seller to violate the Robinson-Patman act. The price-discrimination that might under some circumstances flow from charging the full maximum price permitted by a regulation can always be avoided by charging a lower price that will not cause discrimination in favor of the seller's other customers.

A seller who has been found by the trade commission or a court to be in violation of the Robinson-Patman act and who would sustain substantial hardship if he eliminated price-discrimination by lowering his higher prices to conform to that act may apply under supplementary order No. 41, issued by OPA two years ago, for permission to increase lower maximum prices to those purchasers in whose favor he has been found to have discriminated.

Chemical Salesmen Hear H. Fisher

The petroleum industry as a supplier and consumer in the chemical industry was discussed by Harold Fisher, manager of the chemical products department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, before a luncheon meeting of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, held in the Hotel Roosevelt, April 25.

Harold Fisher

The petroleum industry, Mr. Fisher said, is essentially a mineral industry, dealing in tremendous volumes. He traced the history of the growth of the oil industry and mentioned the large volume of chemicals consumed within the petroleum industry, as well as discussing the number of petroleum derivatives utilized in the formulation of chemical products for industrial use. James Parks, of the Standard Alcohol Company, acted as toastmaster. Charles F. Alexander of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., president of the association, told the meeting that Dr. Willard F. Dow, of the Dow Chemical Company, would address the May meeting of the association.

Dow Chemical Company

	1945	1944
9 months, Feb. 28.....	$6,675,989	$5,766,083
Per share.....	4.61	4.33

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TVA Fertilizer Plant Appropriation Killed

OPD Washington Bureau

Tennessee Valley Authority plans to begin early construction of the Mobile fertilizer plant received another set back in Congress this week when conferees on the independent offices appropriation bill eliminated a $3,000,000 appropriation for this project.

The fund had been inserted in the bill during its consideration by the senate. When the measure went to conference, the house conferees objected to the appropriation, on the grounds that, even if the fund were made available, there were no assurances that construction could get underway because of the material supply situation.

No protest against dropping the amendment from the bill was made on the floor of either house when the measure came back for final action, and the bill was sent to the White House April 25 for President Truman's signature without the appropriation for the fertilizer plant.

Bids Wanted

Black Enamel:—Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.; invitation 9-2291, opening May 1.

Caustic Soda:—Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 3S-32566, opening May 1.

Graphite:—5,000 pounds, Commissioners, D. C., District Government, Washington (4); schedule 6832, opening April 30.

Lamp Black:—4,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington (25); opening April 30.

Laundry Starch:—Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 3S-32565, opening May 1.

Lithographic Varnishes:—598,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington (25); schedule 3, opening June 14.

Margarin:—3,200 pounds, Chief Clerk, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.; invitation 14-1019, opening April 24.

Paint Drier, Liquid:—Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.; invitation 9-2291, opening May 1.

Sterilizing Liquid:—Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 3S-32564, opening May 1.

Terpineol, Prime No. 1:—Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington (25); opening April 30.

Vegetable Salad Oil:—180 gallons, Chief Clerk, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.; invitation 14-1019, opening April 24.

White Lead Pigment in Oil:—42,500 pounds, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 5S-32267, opening April 24.

DSC Surplus Chemicals Offered

OPD Washington Bureau

Defense Supplies Corporation has the following described surplus chemicals which are available for immediate sale, f.o.b. cars or trucks present storage points. Offers should be submitted in writing to Defense Supplies Corporation, 811 Vermont avenue, N. W., Washington. This corporation reserves the right to withdraw all or any part of items listed or to reject any offer in whole or in part.

Acid, 1-Amino - 2 - Napthol-4-Sulphonic, 298 25-gram containers, St. Louis, Mo.; 275 25-gram bottles, Denver, Colo.

Acid, Arsenic, Anhydride, 600 ¼-pound bottles, technical, Savannah, Georgia.

Acid, Boric, 1,909 pounds, granulated, not U.S.P., paper bags, Cincinnati.

Acid, Butyric, 28 pounds, bottles, San Antonio, Tex.; 2,160 pounds, drums, San Antonio, Tex.; 1,107 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 32 quarts, Atlanta, Ga.; 3,870 pounds, drums, Atlanta, Ga.; 3,179 pounds, Ogden, Utah.

Acid, Hydrobromic, 600 ¼-pound bottles, Denver, Colo.

Acid, Hydrochloric, 600 pounds, technical, bottles, Savannah, Ga.

Acid, Hydrofluoric, 52 percent, 160 pounds, Camp Stewart, Ga.

Acid, Molybdic, Anhydride, 800 ¼-pound bottles, Savannah, Ga.; 4,000 ¼-pound bottles, San Francisco, Calif.; 652 ¼-pound bottles, reagent, Binghamton, N. Y.

Acid, Phosphoric, 654 gallons, bottles, Memphis, Tenn.

Acid, Phosphotungstic, 100 ounces, powder, Schenectady, N. Y.; 150 ounces, Atlanta, Ga.; 814 ounces, Binghamton, N. Y.; 749 ounces, Denver, Colo.

Acid, Sulphosalicylic, 2,000 ounces, reagent, 1-ounce bottles, San Francisco, Calif.; 250 pounds, anal. crystals, ¼-pound bottles, Denver, Colo.

Acid, Sulphuric, 13½ gallons, Orangeburg, N. Y.

Acid, Sulphurous, 1,265 pounds, bottles, Denver, Colo.

Alcohol, Polyvinyl, 14,250 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 7,343 pounds, Chicago.

Alizarin Red S, 194 10-gram bottles, Schenectady, N. Y.; 3,770 10-gram containers, Louisville, Ky.

Alum, Ammonia, 1,800 pounds, Atlanta, Ga.

Alum, Potash, 325 pounds, technical, lump, Atlanta, Ga.; 660 pounds, Baton Rouge, La.

Aluminum Oxide, 699 pounds, technical, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Amine, Alkylated, Tertiary Phenolic (Spec. RM77), 6,681 gallons, Oakland, Calif.; 5,653 gallons, Alameda, Calif.; 441 gallons, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Ammonia, 850 gallons, drums, N. Little Rock, Ark.

Ammonium Acetate, 3,110 pounds, bottles, reagent, Louisville, Ky.

Ammonium Bromide, 500 pounds, bottles, medical grade, Binghamton, N. Y.; 685 pounds, bottles, Schenectady, N. Y.

Ammonium Carbonate, 662 eight-ounce jars, U.S.P., lump, Metuchen, N. J.; 222 pounds, eight-ounce containers, Augusta, Ga.

Ammonium Chloride, 604 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Ammonia Aqua, 12,572 pounds, C.P., Granite City, Ill.; 520 pounds, Belle Meade, N. J.

Ammonium Hydroxide, 8 gallons, technical, Orangeburg, N. Y.

Ammonium Nitrate, 15 pounds, technical, cans, Metuchen, N. J.

Ammonium Persulphate, 4,942 eight-ounce bottles, Benicia, Calif.; 115 pounds, Augusta, Ga.

Aniline Hydrochloride, 2,467 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Antimony Trisulphide, 180 pounds, golden, technical, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 395 pounds, red, technical, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Arsenic Sulphide, 105 pounds, technical, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Azocarmine B, 623 10-gram bottles, Schenectady, N. Y.

Barium Carbonate, 150 pounds, technical, Atlanta, Ga.

Barium Chloride, 699 ¼-pound bottles, Savannah, Ga.; 1,450 ¼-pound bottles, Binghamton, N. Y.

Barium Dioxide, 61 pounds, C.P., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Barium Sulphate, 163 pounds, C.P., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Benzaldehyde, U.S.P., 134 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Benzidin, 4,000 grams, technical, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 200 ounces, U.S.P., bottles, Atlanta, Ga.; 2 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 7,900 ounces, technical, U.S.P., Louisville, Ky.; 700 ounces, U.S.P., Savannah, Ga.; 11 pounds, technical, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 519 ounces, U.S.P., Binghamton, N. Y.

Benzil, 1 pound, technical, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Benzo Purpurine, 4 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Benzyl Chloride, C.P., 17 pounds, containers, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Bismarck Brown, 1,300 10-gram vials, San Francisco, Calif.

Bismarck Brown Y, 700 10-gram vials, Binghamton, N. Y.

Bismuth Bromide, C.P., 33 ounces, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Bismuth Tetraoxide, C.P., 4 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Bleaching Powder, 250 pounds, Midvale, Utah; 52,810 pounds, New Cumberland, Pa.; 835,710 pounds, Huntsville, Ala.; 59,100 pounds, Seattle, Wash.; 483,750 pounds, Memphis, Tenn.; 660 pounds, Pueblo, Colo.

Blue Indigo, 45 pounds, Edgewater Arsenal, Md.

Blue Toner, 210 pounds, powder blue dye, Holedon, N. J.

Bromine, C.P., 311 pounds, 6½-pound bottles, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

N-Butyl Sulphite, 2,500 grams, in one bottle, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Cadmium Acetate, 100 grams, C.P., crystals, 4 25-pound gram bottles, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Calcium Carbide 1,300 pounds, Omaha, Neb.; 9,200 pounds, 12 cans, North Little Rock, Kans.; 86,700 pounds, Seattle, Wash.; 10,540 pounds, Auburn, Wash.

Calcium Carbonate, 180 pounds, commercial grade, St. Louis, Mo.

Calcium Chloride, 2,540 pounds, anhydrous, C.P. granular, Schenectady, N. Y.

Calcium Cyanide, 250 pounds, cans, Bronx, N. Y.

Calcium Hypochlorite, 100 pounds, Orangeburg, N. Y.

Calcium Oxide, 599 ¼-pound bottles, Schenectady, N. Y.

Calcium Polysulphide, 100 gallons, East St. Louis, Ill.

Calcium Silicide, 2,300 pounds, Huntsville Arsenal, Ala.; 6,345 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Carbon, Activated, 389,300 pounds, Seattle, Wash.; 279,075 pounds, drums, San Francisco, Calif.; 1,125 pounds, paper sacks, Monsanto, Ill.

Carbide Disulphide, 940 pounds, Savannah, Ga.

Carbon Tetrachloride, 157 gallons, drums, East St. Louis, Ill.

Charcoal, Activated, 1,158,461 pounds, Chicago, Ill.; 165,308 pounds, Fostoria, Ohio; 583,704 pounds, Columbus, Ohio; 31,916 pounds, Lawrence, Mass.; 28,173 pounds, Huntsville, Ala.; 24,780 pounds, Clarksville, Tenn.; 107,659 pounds, Akron, Ohio; 281,501 pounds, Zanesville, Ohio; 18,449 pounds, Hanford, Calif.; 1,599,395 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Dinitrobenzene, 16 pounds, tech., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Dinitronapthalene, 100 pounds, tech., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Dinitrophenol, 290 pounds, tech., one wooden barrel, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Dinitrotoluene, 95 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Dye, Black, 310 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; chrysoidine Y, 200 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; olive drab, 128 pounds, Hanford, Calif.; impregnating, 3,691 pounds, Memphis, Tenn.; benzyl fast blue, 1744 pounds, Camp Carson, Colo.; benzyl fast blue, 4,750 pounds, Camp Carson, Colo.; chlorantine fast blue, 2,583 pounds, Camp Carson, Colo.; dyestuff diazo, 2,550 pounds, Camp Carson, Colo.; Eric yellow, 455 pounds, Camp Carson, Colo.; orange, 53,980 pounds, Kansas City, Mo.

Ether, grade A, 14,531 quarts, Memphis, Tenn.

Ether, Ethyl, 50 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Mo.

Ethylene Bromide, 1500 grams, colorless liquid, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Iron, Reduced, 1,500 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Lead Acetate Compound, 805 vials, Schenectady, N. Y.

Lithium Carbonate, 409 ¼-pound bottles, reagent, Schenectady, N. Y.; 500 ¼-pound bottles, reagent, Los Angeles, Calif.

Magnesium Fluorosilicate, 1,485 gallons, Orangeburg, N. Y.; 800 pounds, Huntville Arsenal, Ala.

Magnesium Oxide, 329 pounds, heavy tech., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 6,600 pounds, light tech., Huntsville Arsenal, Ala.

Magnesium Sulphate, 1,100 pounds, tech., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Malachite Green, Oxalite, 2,500 10-gm. vials Louisville, Ky.

Manganese Oxide, Black, 20 pounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Marine Glue, 2,950 pounds, Huntsville Arsenal, Ala.

Methyl Bromide, 250 pounds, cylinders, Denison, Texas.

Methyl Orange, 2,799 10-gm. vials, Louisville, Ky.

Methyl Violet, 2B, 36,000 10-gm. vials, Louisville, Ky.

Naphtha, Aromatic, Type 3, 29,347 gallons, Topeka, Kans.; 6,572 gallons, Syracuse, N. Y.; 68,370 gallons, South Bend, Ind.; 16,622 gallons, Columbus, Ohio; 5,227 gallons, Memphis, Tenn.

—Continued on page 56

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The question of where the fair-trade-law contracts fit into the picture of sales of war surpluses in the consumer commodity field is beginning to bob up to plague the industries which have these price-maintenance contracts. It doubtlessly will become even more of a pressing problem as time goes on and more and more products which are sold only under fair-trade contracts come on the market from the government's hoard.

So far there has been one recorded instance where a purchaser of a surplus government product attempted to sell it at less than the fair-trade resale price. He quickly "came around" when threatened with a lawsuit by the manufacturer, but that hasn't settled the question whether the resale price-maintenance contracts are binding on purchasers of government surpluses.

The general feeling is, however, that they are binding so long as the buyer of the surplus attempts to sell the products under the original labels of the manufacturers. Should he wish to go to the trouble of removing the labels and substituting his own label, however, the contract probably isn't binding.

Army Releasing Keymen

Industries suffering from loss of keymen to the army may, under certain circumstances, get them back now if they can show good cause for the return of these men. The army is relaxing its hold on key industry men and will entertain requests for their release unless the serviceman is now receiving basic training or awaiting assignment to a permanent organization; is serving overseas or scheduled to go over in the near future; or his release would seriously affect the efficiency of his unit.

Employers wishing to take advantage of this opportunity to get some of their keymen back should write to the War Department, Industrial Personnel Division, ASF, Washington, D. C., stating the job to be performed by the recalled soldier, his prior experience, steps taken to obtain replacement, priority rating of contracts under which the serviceman will work; and the wages or salary to be paid for the job. The employer also must indicate whether the soldier to be recalled is related to the signer of the application or any member of the company.

This procedure applies to enlisted army men. An army officer may apply direct to the War Department with facts supported by a letter from his prospective employer.

Statistical Service

A newly created committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has started a study of the whole field of business satistics with the view of determining the limit to which government should participate in business reporting and how much reporting and dissemination of facts business should conduct on its own account.

The subject is of considerable importance now that the war is reaching a stage where government is feeling a little more free about reporting business statistics collected during the war. Entry of the United States into the war brought a need for collection of many statistics about business operations, which had not before been gathered. Many of these should be continued as the subject of reports, in the opinion of some economists, but in some cases this is being opposed on the grounds that some industries are so composed that the publication of the statistics can almost be translated into just what each member is doing—which becomes a question whether or not trade secrets might not be revealed in the publication of the figures.

The chamber committee is going after the problem from the standpoint of what figures will be helpful in the reconversion period and those that will be unnecessary for policy-framing. It also will determine whether safeguards should be provided against new demands for statistics. The results and recommendations will be transmitted later to the government agencies mostly concerned.

Color Schemes in Hospital

The War Department believes that colors have a definite therapeutic value and is reforming its standard color scheme for interior and exterior painting of hospitals. Instead of exterior standards of ivory-cream for the main buildings and a putty-gray for the lower parts next to the earth, and the interior colors of butter-yellow for walls and trim and buckskin-brown for baseboard, the department has decided to go in for pleasing pastel shades for the helpful effects these might have on the patients, particularly neuropsychopathic cases.

For long, connecting corridors, utility rooms, storage and maintenance areas, a warm light-gray; for messhalls and recreation areas, spring-green or canary-yellow; for wards and quarters, either of these. Light-blue is another choice. For some of the rooms in the nurses' quarters, a cameo-rose adds a feminine touch which will also be used in many of the single-bed wards and the solaria.

Warm colors will be used in the rooms less open to the sun, and cool colors will be used where the sun streams in. All the colors have been given scientific analysis and chosen in conference with the Surgeon-General's Office with this in view, including their esthetic value.

Oil Skimmers in Navy

The navy has a new operating unit that probably never will see combat duty but its work behind the lines is of signal importance. They call it the "Juicy Fleet." It sails in and about Pearl Harbor, reclaiming the oil which scums the water's surface.

The chief objective of the fleet is fire-prevention. Clearing oil from atop the water eliminates a dangerous hazard. The by-product of the operation is oil salvage and the returns practically finance its maintenance. Last year the fleet scooped from the harbor 3,000,000 gallons of oil, 40 percent of which was reclaimed. Most of the oil was used for roadways but a large portion also is utilized in power plants in the navy yard.

The boats were originated and developed in the navy yard after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, when oil was inches thick on the water. The fleet derives its name from the titles of the four oil-reclaiming units—Juicy Lucy, Juicy Suzy, Juicy Floozie, and Juicy Scoopie.

Veterans Medical Licensing

Representative Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania is proposing that Congress give national recognition of the services performed in the war by physicians and dentists by wiping out State barriers to the practice of their profession by honorably discharged veterans of the medical departments of the army and the navy.

Under his bill (H. R. 2969) an honorably discharged physician or dentist who had a license to practice in a State before he entered the service would be free to practice anywhere without having to take out a license in the State of his choosing. All that he would need would be a certificate from the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy stating that he was an honorably discharged veteran of the medical department.

Where to Go Abroad

Now that some of the liberated areas of Europe are being opened up to travel by American businessmen, it would do well for anyone contemplating a trip abroad to read the article "Foreign Commercial Travel in Wartime" in the April 14 issue of the Foreign Commerce Weekly of the Department of Commerce.

The article tells what areas are open to civilian travel, means of transportation available, the necessary papers, health regulations, and other requirements of the present abnormal world situation for travel.

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Paint Raw Materials Parley Held in Balto.

The supply position of paint raw materials were discussed at a one-day conference, sponsored by the Baltimore Paint Salesmen's Club, in cooperation with the Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club, held in the Emerson hotel, April 21. H. Braith Davis, of the H. B. Davis Paint Company, acted as chairman of the meeting.

Lloyd Kelly of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in discussing "Color Pigments" said that contracts recently effected have made increasing demands on organic colors and that the outlook will be worse before it gets better. He added:—

Dimethyl phthalate used as an insecticide is one of the chief reasons why there is such a shortage in phthalic anhydride which, in turn, is a base for some of the colors.

Lithos and toners as well as Hansa yellow are suffering considerably because of the lack or shortage of benzol and other raw materials. The only hope for immediate improvement in the situation will be a cutback in these colors used by the army. The inorganic shortage on the other hand, is due mainly to the shortage of manpower.

Resins

Wilbur Whitescarver of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Company, in discussing the outlook for resins said:—

The government will require for at least two years after the war, the same amount of resins that are being used today, if for nothing more than to refinish and keep ships in shape.

Phthalic anhydride production has increased 300 percent and still there is not enough for all demands.

Linseed Oil

Dan Healy, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., in discussing the outlook for linseed oil said that the next two or three months appear dark. Mr. Healy said:—

We feel the acreage in the Northwest will be close to 5,000,000 acres.

We are confident that in a few months we will start to get some Argentine seed.

Looking even further and thinking of a new Argentine crop which could start arriving in the United States next January and be moving rapidly in February, we may see a bountiful supply.

White Pigments

In a discussion on white pigments, Graham W. Corédry, of the Titanium Pigments Company, said:—

The end of the European war will not affect the titanium situation, since 90 percent of the titanium requirements are for the navy. Their program will continue until the end of the war with Japan is in sight. The needs for 1945 will be greater than in 1944 and in 1944 the need was five times greater than in 1943.

The year 1945 will see a very short supply of TI-02. Six to eight months after the war business of the trade sales nature may decline. Consequently, titanium pigment will be building up a stockpile, so that when the larger volume

—*Continued on page 46*

Forest Products Laboratories Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation providing for establishing and maintaining regional forest products laboratories in the northeastern, northwestern, southwestern and southeastern regions of the country has been introduced in the Senate. The bill (S. 893) is sponsored jointly by Senators Owen Brewster, of Maine, Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, Wayne Morse, of Oregon, and Dennis Chavez, of New Mexico.

The objectives of the laboratories would be "to conduct, particularly in the field of applied research, experiments, investigations, and tests deemed necessary to develop, demonstrate, and promulgate new, improved, and extended uses and market outlets for forest products, by-products, and wood waste."

Paper Chemistry Institute Names Beall to Post

Dr. Geoffrey Beall has been appointed staff statistician for the Institute of Paper Chemistry. Dr. Beall will develop the application of statistical principles in the paper industry, not only research-wise, but also as they may relate to the institute's educational program.

P.-A.'s—Eye View of Business

Composite opinion, April 29, of purchasing agents comprising the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

Reports received indicate a change, although slight, in the trend of the past ninety days. The trend toward better business conditions is lessening, and there is an increase in reports showing poorer business conditions. More cancellations are reported, but not to any alarming extent. The backlog of orders is still large, but the pressure for deliveries has relaxed somewhat.

The automotive industry is reported placing orders for postwar business, particularly in the machine tool industry. This appears to offset war orders for machine tools and cancellations being made on ammunition programs.

The building industry reports increasing sales in industrial supplies and building materials. Shipbuilding areas in the Eastern district, report business down 10 percent.

The coalmine labor situation has influenced general business conditions. The Birmingham district reports six furnaces shut down.

Incoming business in the New England area appears to continue to increase. Shipments are about the same as a month ago. The backlog of orders in this area continues on the increase; this backlog, in some cases, has doubled in the last month.

On the West coast, industrial plants are reported operating to the capacity allowed by the available labor supply. The lumber industry is below capacity due to the shortage of logs occasioned by late Spring snows and the critical labor situation in the woods. Increased activity in civilian business is reported.

The business demand in Canada is still at peak. Production generally appears at capacity.

In general, business reports a tendency toward a decrease in the pressure which has been applied to war production. The extent of decrease is small, but it is becoming more and more noticeable. Indications are that the peak of business may have been reached and further cutbacks and cancellations should be looked for.

Commodity Prices

There is practically no change in the general trend of commodity prices. No report indicates lower prices, and the slight trend to higher levels appears to be definitely checked. Any higher prices asked are charged to higher labor and overtime costs. Increases may be expected in rolled steel products. Fringe increases are indicated as continuing. Coal definitely will influence future composites. Any uncertainties appear to be due to the war situation.

The changed quality of materials appears to be a very definite factor in prices. Ready-to-wear articles, textiles, and shoes are examples where lower quality increases prices by reducing value.

There is much evidence to indicate that in many commodities the supply will be easier in the near future. The tendency on prices, however, is for continuation of the present base. As war production tapers off there may be a trend toward lower prices, but this is not yet too evident.

On the West coast the slight tendency toward price increases, noted last month, seems to have stopped. However, the situation is spotty.

In Canada, slightly lower prices are reported in the heavy chemicals industry. No change is reported in the steel, petroleum, textile, construction, or transportation industries.

Inventories

The lower inventory trend reported last month continues, but the change is slight. Few higher inventories are reported. The trend to the lower side decrease somewhat. The general picture is about the same as a month ago.

Slow deliveries and a cutback on CMP allotments for the second quarter are reducing inventories in certain sections, particularly in the Middle West. WPB controls still act as the controlling factor in many cases. Many buyers report their inability to replace inventories promptly. Quality, as well as quantity, is being reduced. Many buyers feel that inventories may reach a critical point during the present quarter, particularly in controlled materials on which allotments have been drastically cut.

Scrap inventories in the Middle West steel industry have improved over thirty days ago. Ore is beginning to come in, which will increase inventories of that commodity. Warehouse steel stocks are lower.

Jobbers' inventories on the West coast are again reported as going down. Buyers in that area feel that, if inventories slow down as anticipated due to the concentration of shipments to the Pacific war theatre, they may have difficulty in maintaining their present inventory status. Reports indicate difficulty in buying all kinds of commodities, making it necessary to live off present inventories.

In Canada steel inventories are reported lower, but they expect an increase upon the opening of navigation. The petroleum, construction, and transportation industry inventories are about the same as last month. Textiles and manufactured goods and supplies are higher. Raw materials are arriving in satisfactory volume, although they are not exactly easy or always as required.

In general, the trend seems downward. Our policy must be one of caution against increases. Inventory controls must be watched very carefully. With V-E Day apparently close at hand, the current inventories may last longer than anticipated due to cutbacks and cancellations.

Buying Policy

Reports for the last month indicate a trend to tighten up on the period of commitments. The extreme of one year has been reduced to nine months' maximum. One to three months still represents a fair average of coverage.

Forward commitments are being carefully watched. Many substitutes are being used. Industrial buyers recommend extreme caution, particularly on such items as may be readily available after V-E Day.

In general, buy only what is necessary to insure continuous plant operation. Do not build up burdensome inventories.

Reports indicate a continuous increase in volume of postwar (unrated) orders being placed.

Specific Commodity Changes

The continual shifting and uneasiness in commodities shows about the same as a month ago. Surplus commodities are being put on the market, and their price influence now appears noticeable.

Reports indicate some government agencies may have over-bought on certain products. Should this prove true, it is quite likely that in the near future many of today's critical items will be in an improved availability situation.

Retail sales are ahead of 1944. Hopes for permission to produce civilian goods are general, and permission is eagerly awaited.

Felt is very tight due to war restrictions. Some types of rosin are being reserved for government orders and synthetic rubber producers.

The situation on seamless pipe is tighter, due to the renewal of the war program for bombs and shells.

Packing-house products are extremely scarce. Salad oil, cooking oils, salt meat, fresh meat, butter, and chickens are practically off the market.

Butyl alcohol and butyl acetate are reported somewhat easier.

Portland cement has increased 20 cents per barrel in the Midwest. The bunker C oil price is advancing. Mercury and iridium are lower. Look for paraffin wax to go under government allocation.

Dissatisfaction with OPA ceilings on some classes of machinery is apparent. The removal of ceilings, however, would see a marked upsurge in these prices.

Carbon steel prices are expected to advance shortly, after OPA ceilings are adjusted. A critical situation prevails in iron and steel scrap.

Sodium fluoride is difficult to obtain.

All grades of lumber are very tight. Paper products, leather goods, and

—*Continued on Page 37*

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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Dumortierite

(A native basic aluminum silicate)

Ceramic—Raw material for making sparkplug insulators, heat-resistant laboratory ware.

Jewelry—As a gemstone.

Refractories—Raw material for making glasshouse refractories, mullite, plastic patching material, and ramming mixes for the metallurgical industry, refractory sillimanite, special refractories.

Methyl Alpha-acetoxy-propionate

Chemical—Starting point in making methyl acrylate (the primary product is said to be available at low cost from the action of acetic anhydride on methyl lactate).

5-Nitro-1:4'-nitro-8'-sulpho-alpha-naphthyltetrahydro-quinolin

Dye—Starting point (U.S. 2251922) in making orange dyes for cellulose acetate by condensing with chloronitrobenzene or chloronitro naphthalene compounds

Orthocyclohexylphenyl Phosphite

Chemical—Starting point (U.S. 2250049) in making the thiophosphate by condensing with sulphur.

Paralauroxyphenyltrimethyl-ammonium Methosulphate

Rubber—Accelerator (U.S. 2131244 and 2131245) in vulcanizing processes.

Thymol Thiocyanate

Disinfectant—Bactericide for B. coli and other organisms, in dilutions in vitro of about 1:15,000 (advocated in Germany).

2:4:6-Triallylphenol

Insecticide and Fungicide—Toxicant for houseflies (median lethal dose said to be 2.63 percent).

DDT Labeling Discussed by WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

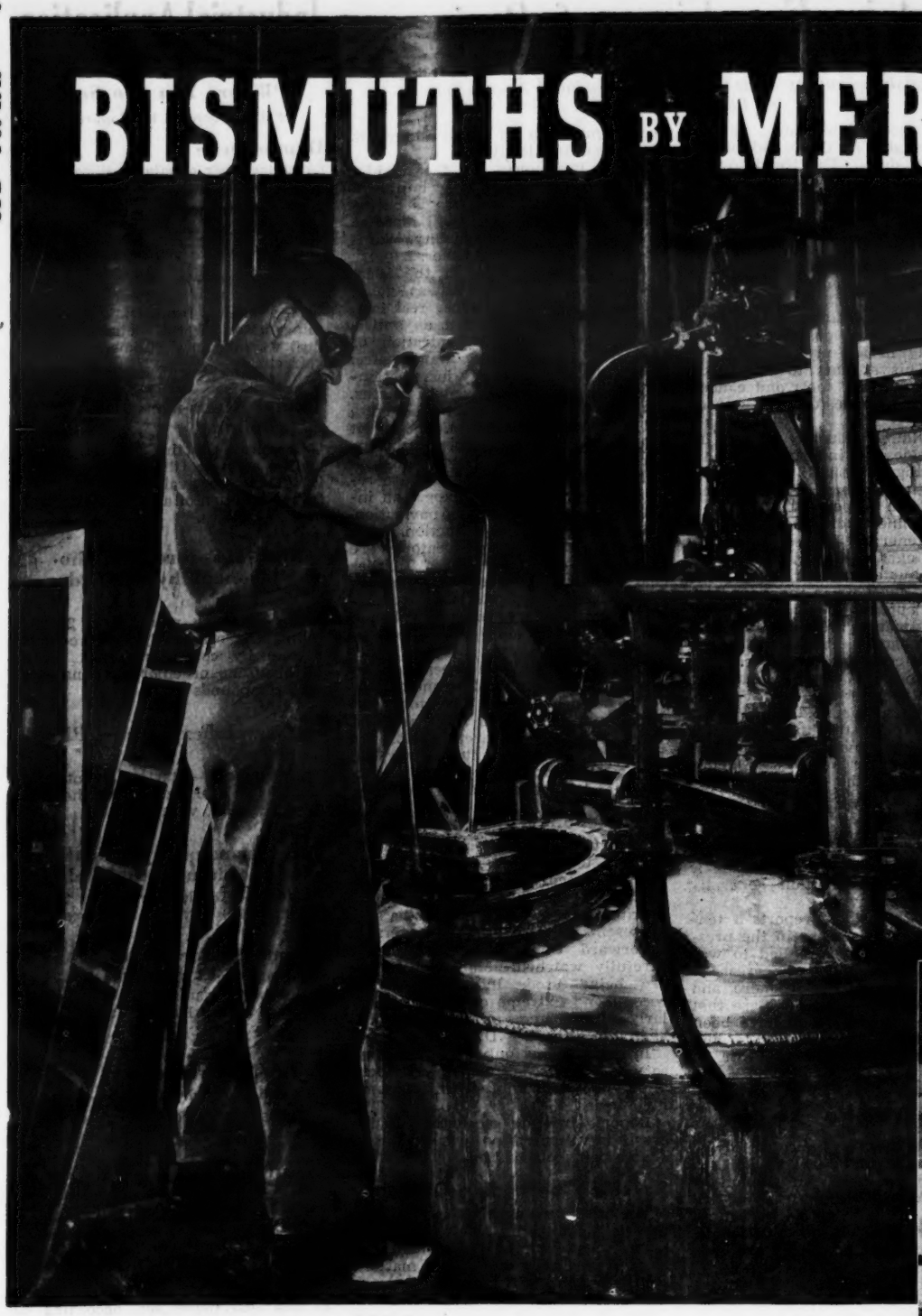
The normal impurities in DDT are active ingredients within the meaning of the insecticide act, according to the War Food Administration. Therefore, its labeling is not required to bear an ingredient statement, WFA pointed out. The WFA said that the term "DDT" refers to the technical grade of 2,2-bis (parachlorophenyl) 1,1,1-trichloroethane, which contains as impurities considerable amounts of isomers and much smaller amounts of other byproducts formed in its manufacture. WFA to further clarify the labeling procedure said:—

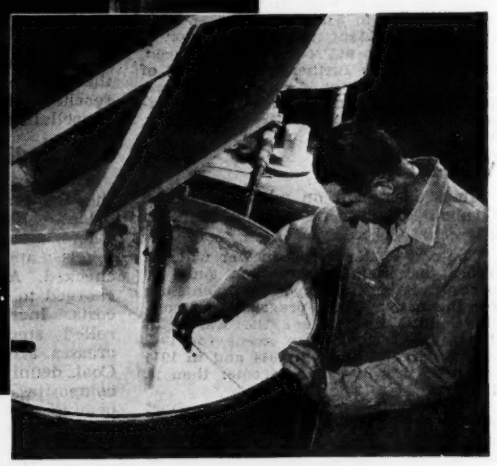
When DDT is applied as an insecticide, it is mixed or compounded with other materials to make it suitable for application. If all of the ingredients are active, no ingredient statement is required to appear on the label, but if any of the added ingredients are inert—that is, if any of them are not in themselves insecticides for the purposes intended—the label is required to bear the name and percentage amount of each and every inert ingredient or, in lieu of this, the name and percentage amount of each and every active ingredient, together with the total percentage of the inert ingredients. The ingredient statement is required in the case of shipments of insecticides intended for experimental use, as well as those made for commercial use.

There is at the present time no practical method of determining all of the different compounds in DDT. In view of this, no objection is raised to considering dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane (which includes 2,2-bis (parachlorophenyl) 1,1,1-trichloroethane and its isomers) as the active ingredient.

The insecticide act does not require poison labeling but since the use of DDT involves certain hazards, products containing it must not be labeled so as to state or imply that they are safe or nonpoisonous. Furthermore, it is desirable that the labels of insecticides containing DDT bear a caution to avoid personal injury.

BISMUTHS BY MERCK





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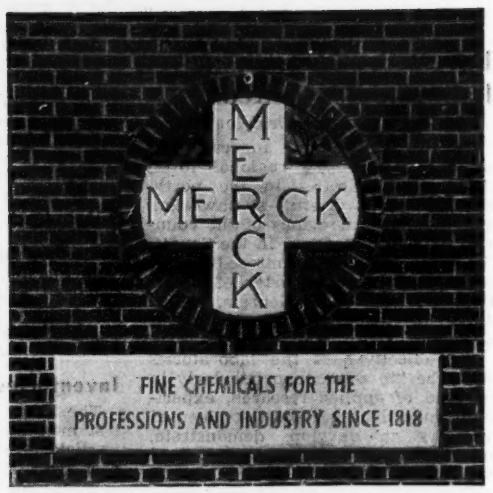

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

April 27, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Acetone prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works. lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls. .....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.50
Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 90%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech.,[6] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. Nominal
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs, 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,6] dist., dms....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil,[1,6] a.d., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,6] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .12¼
Cresylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref... .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. .85 - 1.10
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys, dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys, same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
N.F., dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots., lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .06 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
ten or less.....lb. .14¾- .15½
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75% cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric,[6] dist., 95%, dms....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,6] light, dms....lb. .21½- .22
dms., spot.....lb. .21½- .22
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .17½- .19½
Acid, Maleic,[6] powd., dms....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E, works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E, works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic,[6] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., 50-kilo lots up..kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., bots., ca., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., ca., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[6] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1,3] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld...100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.06
USP., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E... gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,3] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1,3] double press., bgs.lb. .15¾- .16¾
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., ca. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., ca. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Acid, tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .33
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls.....lb. 1.86 - 1.96
granular, cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.81 - 1.91
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tankcars, dlvd .....lb. .28 - —
Amyl[6] ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1880- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1930- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1780- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. E. lb. .1830- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....bl. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1,6,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½- .61½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorisation by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone,[3,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .13½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.17.67 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.70½-17.73½
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.62 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.65½-18.68½
tanks .....gal.18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order

[6]—Allocation

Furfuryl, tech., cns.,[e] works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[e] refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[3,e] refd., 91%, dms., extra, c.l., dlvd..gal. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., extra, c.l., dlvd., gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, dms., included, 3c. per gal. more.
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works.....lb. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[e] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .2.30 - 2.35
Algin, bbls., fib dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[3] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys, 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .89 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .84 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l, works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 tons. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic, sol., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[5] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lp. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg. crys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-26° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[5] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al $(OH)_3$, dms. 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, cos.c., 9-9¼% Al_2O_3, fib dms, works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, prec., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms, works...lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3,5,6] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .50 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .53 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .56 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .50 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand. 300-lb. dms., lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, grad. tins.....oz.13.50 -14.00

Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[5] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.69.00 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs..4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms.....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns.....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars.....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate.
domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points..ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 3.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
Percholate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports..ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars.....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[6] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .17¼
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08¼- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms., bls..lb. .80 - 1.35
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin[4] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10¼- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½ Nom.
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[3] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .13½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide.. bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo.72.00 -73.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10 - .10¾

Arsenic,[6] chloride (arsenous), bots., lb. 1.56 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous)
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian.....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340°F fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.20 - —
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works, lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.90 - 6.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis..ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .72 - .80
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .35 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo. up to 2c. per gal., gal. .13 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 - .60
dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —

Both root, bls.....lb. .42 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l, same basis. lb. .11 - —
4 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon,[6] beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse....lb. .07½- —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse...lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse....lb. .06 - —
cns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. 08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 60%%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., ogs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis, lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

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ACETIC ACID
ALUMINUM BRONZE
BARIUM CHLORIDE
BROMINE
CETYL ALCOHOL
CHLOROFORM
COPPER BRONZE
CREAM OF TARTAR
CRESYLIC ACID
EPSOM SALTS
ETHER
FORMALDEHYDE
FORMIC ACID
GLYCERIN
HEXYLRESORCINOL
LACTIC ACID
LECITHIN
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
MALTOSE 43/45° Be.
PHOSPHORIC ACID
POTASSIUM BROMIDE
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE
ROCHELLE SALTS
SILICA GEL
SODIUM BENZOATE
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SODIUM CITRATE
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TARTARIC ACID

* * *

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* * *

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GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluefag root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works.lb. .04 - 10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
Brown, umber, burnt, Amer., Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seatle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works...lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .57
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1825- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1875- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1725- —
tankwagons, same basis, lb. .1775- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Butyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse. works, ft. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6,8] dms., c.l., works, ton.60.00 - —
dlvd.....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .59
cns.....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms., lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -13.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .29
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80,% bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms., lb. .13½- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - —
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.56 - 2.57
Camphor,[6] natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides.....lb. No stocks.
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, bgs..lb. .93 Nom.
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .93 Nom.
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. No stocks.
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .93 Nom.
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .94 - .95
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —

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Carbon tetrachloride, tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal.		.86 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17 - —
USP, cbys	lb.	.17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
medium, cs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
decorticated, cs.	lb.	.71 - .72
green, bgs.	lb.	.65 - .66
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.		.50 - —
Carotene, cryst., research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.		.55 - —
dms., works.	1,000,000 units.	.50 - —
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.32 - .35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point.	lb.	.22 - —
20 to 99, same basis.	lb.	.22¼- —
less than 20, same basis,	lb.	.22¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis.	lb.	.23½- —
20 to 99, same basis.	lb.	.23¾- —
less than 20 bgs.		.24¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more.	lb.	.17½- .18½
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more.	lb.	.19 - .20
Cassia[1]	lb.	No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.26 - .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports.	long ton.	77.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton.	2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.00 -13.00
synth., bots.	lb.	19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tin.	lb.	2.15 - 2.30
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50 - —
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.65 - .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.20½- .21
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt alld.	lb.	.30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis.	lb.	.35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 - —
kgs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., works.	lb.	2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.	lb.	.45 - .50
Roman, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.85 - 3.85
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.10 - 4.10
tank, works.	100 lbs.	2.25 - 3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - 9.10
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.25 - 9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs.,	c.l., works.	ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l. ex whse.	ton.	41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.	lb.	.93 - .98
dms.	lb.	.90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.	lb.	.32 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Chlorine,[1,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
contracts	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20 - .23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .33
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis.	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07¼- —
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] smail, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 + .13½[6]
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 + .13½[6]

[6] See note on Quinine.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13½[6]
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13½[6]
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13½[6]

[6] See note on Quinine.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms.	lb.	3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).		
Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, No. 2, bls.,	lb.	.53 - .53½
3, bls.	lb.	.52 - .53
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.50 - 5.00
Citrine ointment, jars.	lb.	.95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.16¼- .16½
futures, bls.	lb.	.16 - .16½
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.17 - .17½
futures, bls.	lb.	.17¼- .17⅝
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.50 - .55
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75 - —
tanks, works.	gal.	.07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	9.25 - —
tanks, works.	gal.	.08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.	dm.	8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.	dm.	9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	.83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58 - —
feed grade, 28% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.	lb.	.87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.	lb.	2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs.	lb.	.75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .25
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).		
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
blue, bls.	lb.	.23 - .25
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks
Colchicum seed.	lb.	No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19¼- .20¼
cns.	lb.	.23 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21 - .22
cns.	lb.	.25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.17 - .18
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50 - .52
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works.	lb.	.23¾- —
smaller containers, wks.	lb.	.27 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½- .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½- .23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34 - .38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19½- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- .28½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.	lb.	.19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works.	lb.	.21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17 - .20
Resinate,[6] precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.00 - 5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.20 - —
smaller lots, same basis,	100 lbs.	10.95 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.	lb.	No prices.
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, New Orleans, bgs.	lb.	.12¼- .12⅝
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.11½ Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.31 - .32
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.16 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.01 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.17 - .18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.75 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.74 - .75

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Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 6,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs..lb. .58 - .58½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .3325
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .1950
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamid,[8] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —

Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld E..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —

Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[3] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .26½- .28½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l .....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots..lb. 5.00 - 8.50
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l. Pacific coast, ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex wise.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. 55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2590- .2900
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .2790- .3100
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2040- .2350
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2090- .2400
tanks, works.....lb. .1940- .2250
Sepacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .49¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld., lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .70 - .95
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, natural cleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1,5] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., according to tannin content..ton. 67.00 -68.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls..lb. .30 - .33
imp., NF, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .08 - .10
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - —
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns., lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb. 17.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns...lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns...lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb. 15.85 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 3, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb. 10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns., lb. 10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb. 21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[5].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .68 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
493 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives...lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
1075 Alizarin astral base..lb. 15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Mehhylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G..lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .43 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[5].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .89 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

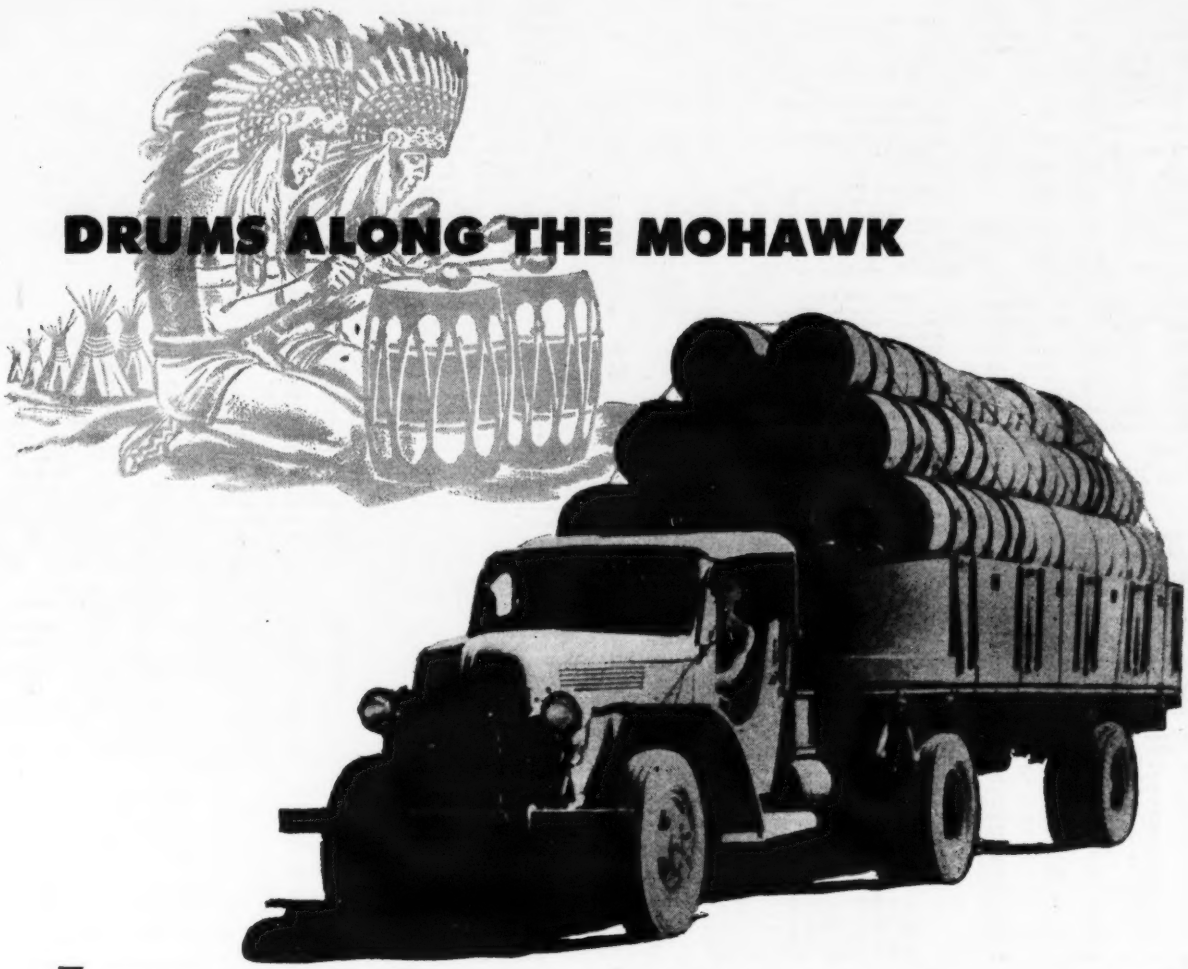
Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.06
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .51
select, bndls.....lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride,[6] bots..oz. 21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs., oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .43 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
Epsom salt, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl[3] (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric,[6] conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz. 10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., min. 2 tons..ton. 17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton. 14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton. 12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. 16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs., futures.....lb. .09½- .10
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works, lb. .13½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal. 17.00 -17.25
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton. 78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton. 66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 96-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines....ton. 33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton. 32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton. 31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0620- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton. 30.00 -40.00



DRUMS ALONG THE MOHAWK

Through regions that once resounded with the war drums of the "first Americans", move the war drums of today. They are silent drums. Yet within them is power that can be heard on every continent, and their signal to the world is the roar of planes and the thunder of tanks.

America guards her war drums well. They are made of steel, to give them strength. And to preserve their contents — to prevent seepage and spoilage — they are *hermetically sealed.*

When a drum is hermetically sealed it is water-tight and dust-proof. It can be left in open storage, or exposed to rain, or rolled through water, without seepage. It can be transported any distance — under any conditions — and arrive with every drop "as shipped". It is equipped to serve — on the home front as well as every war front — as a war drum should.

Tri-Sure Closures have a seal, plug and flange that are perfectly air-tight, water-tight and dust-proof. If a drum is equipped with Tri-Sure Closures it is hermetically sealed—*and if it's hermetically sealed it's* safe.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works.
lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .20½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .03⅞- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks.. gal. .09075- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05⅝- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .05⅞- —
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07⅜- .0895
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04⅝
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb .90 - .97
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian, root, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .39 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 - .41
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls..lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
hide,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .10½- .11
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .09½- .10
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¾- —
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.. ..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.70 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.95 - 8.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs...lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse. basis..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb. .08 - —
Grease, house,[1,6] loose.....lb. .08¼- —
White,[1,6] choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls. same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
Green, chrome, reduced, color content, 41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V.)
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, tb. dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11¾- .12
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15⅞- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11⅛- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., sam ebasis.lb. .13½- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .05⅞- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips, same basis.. lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs.. lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13⅝- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅜- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅞- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
whse., entry point, c.l...lb. .08⅞- —
lb. .08⅞- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis...lb. .13⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08⅜- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅜- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l..lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse, entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾
Gum, ester gum, rosin types,[1,4] dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc.....lb. .1210- —
other points, same basis, lb. .1285- —
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .095 - —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis..lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ½c. to ⅝c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talba, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem River, N.Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 12.30 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kansas. frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works..ton. 12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works, ton. 12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. No prices
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb 2.40 - 2.50
Hematine, cryst., No. 1, bbls., lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine, paste, No. 1, bbls...lb. .14½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10¼- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, norm., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz. 15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz. 20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz. 50.00 -70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Hypernic, cryst., No. 1, bbls..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .49
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08¼
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs. .....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[2,5] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¾- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .39
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .73 - .75

K

Kamala, cns.....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks... gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04⅜- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0755
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0725- .07375
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .1522½- —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .1448- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .24½- .25
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Turkish, bls.....lb. .29 - .30

OPD—4-30-1945

The Iron Pillar of Delhi

WHILE most ancient works of iron have been destroyed by corrosion, the 6-ton Iron Pillar of Gupta King Chandragupta of Delhi has withstood rust for more than 2,000 years.

According to Indian tradition, a man can establish the legitimacy of his birth if, when standing with his back against the pillar, he can make his hands meet around it.

Throughout human history, iron has played an important role in the progress of civilization. But it was not until the latter part of the 17th Century, when Thomas Sydenham introduced iron for the treatment of chlorosis and Nicolas Lemery discovered iron in blood, that iron salts began to receive wide application in medicine, pharmacy and chemistry.

For 78 years MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS have specialized in iron compounds of QUALITY IN QUANTITY. During this time more than 80 standardized and special MALLINCKRODT iron salts, including Bromide, Chloride, Citrate, Iodide, Sulfate, Sulfide, Iron and Ammonium Citrates, Oxalates, Sulfates, etc., have been of service to chemical users. The MALLINCKRODT trademark is your assurance of chemicals which meet your most exacting requirements.

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CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL

Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .20½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic cryst., No. 1, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .09075- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .09075- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05½- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .05½- —
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07¾- .0895
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb .90 - .97
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian, root, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .39 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 - .41
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls..lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
hide,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .10½- .11
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .09½- .10
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¾- —
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.70 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.95 - 8.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse. basis..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb. .08 - —
Grease, house,[1,6] loose.....lb. .08¼- —
White,[1,6] choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls. same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
Green, chrome, reduced, color content, 41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¼- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V.)
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11¾- .12
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .32 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10¾- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¼- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., sam ebasis.lb. .13¼- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .05¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips, same basis.. lb. .06¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust,. bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[3] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l...lb. .08¾- —
lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis...lb. .13¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾
Gum, ester gum, rosin types,[1,4] dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc.....lb. .1210- —
other points, same basis, lb. .1285- —
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .095 - —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis...lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talba, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.30 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kansas. frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma. frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works, ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. No prices
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb 2.40 - 2.50
Hematine, cryst., No. 1, bbls., lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine, paste, No. 1, bbls...lb. .14½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, norm., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz.20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.50.00 -70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic, cryst., No. 1, bbls..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydric, tech., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08¼
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.62 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[2,5] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .73 - .75

K

Kamala, cns.....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks... gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04¾- —
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0755
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0725- .07375
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .1522½- —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .1448- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .24½- .25
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Turkish, bls.....lb. .20 - .30

OPD—4-30-1945 17

The Iron Pillar of Delhi

WHILE most ancient works of iron have been destroyed by corrosion, the 6-ton Iron Pillar of Gupta King Chandragupta of Delhi has withstood rust for more than 2,000 years.

According to Indian tradition, a man can establish the legitimacy of his birth if, when standing with his back against the pillar, he can make his hands meet around it.

Throughout human history, iron has played an important role in the progress of civilization. But it was not until the latter part of the 17th Century, when Thomas Sydenham introduced iron for the treatment of chlorosis and Nicolas Lemery discovered iron in blood, that iron salts began to receive wide application in medicine, pharmacy and chemistry.

For 78 years MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS have specialized in iron compounds of QUALITY IN QUANTITY. During this time more than 80 standardized and special MALLINCKRODT iron salts, including Bromide, Chloride, Citrate, Iodide, Sulfate, Sulfide, Iron and Ammonium Citrates, Oxalates, Sulfates, etc., have been of service to chemical users. The MALLINCKRODT trademark is your assurance of chemicals which meet your most exacting requirements.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

FINE CHEMICALS Mallinckrodt SINCE 1867

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS

78 Years of Service to Chemical Users

Mallinckrodt Street, St. Louis 7, Mo. • 74 Gold Street, New York 8, N.Y.

CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL

Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80 - —
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
select, bls.	lb.	.90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½- .22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - .23
standard, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 - .11⅝
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 - .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- .20⅛
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 - .22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 - .25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wyo.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.	lb.	2.80 - —
jars	lb.	2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- —
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).		
Metallic paste, dms., works.	lb.	No stocks
Lead, naphthaenate, 24%-30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less., bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼- —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 - —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.,	lb.	.10¾- —
Ariz., etc	lb.	.10¾- —
Colo., etc	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½- —
other points	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 - —
Ariz., etc	lb.	.10½- —
Colo., etc	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.,	lb.	.10¾- —
Ariz., etc	lb.	.11 - —
Colo., etc	lb.	.10¾- —
other points	lb.	.10¼- —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾- —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., etc	lb.	.10¾- —
Colo., etc	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
Ariz., etc	lb.	.11¼- —
Colo., etc	lb.	.11 - —
other points	lb.	.10½- —
Resinate, precip.,[6] 23.3% Pb., dms.	lb.	.17½- —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.	lb.	.22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.	lb.	.06¼- —
Titanate, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - -
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾- —
other points	lb.	.08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½- —
other points	lb.	.07⅛- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 - —
other points	lb.	.07½- —
Lead, white, in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼- .13¾
dealers, kgs.	lb.	.11¼- .11⅞
painters, kgs.	lb.	.12¼- .12⅞
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾- .59
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 - .72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 - .88
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk: Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).		
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.25 - 8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.,	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¼- —
other points	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09 - —
other points	lb.	.08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼- —
Ariz., etc	lb.	.09¾- —
Colo., etc	lb.	.09½- —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
Cirate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars	lb.	1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.70 - —
jars	lb.	5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works.	lb.	.50 - —
Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.04¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
titanated,[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0585- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.		
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.50 - 38.00
Logwood, crystals, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.28 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.26 - —
Extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.13 - —
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
No. 4, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.	lb.	.23½- —
No. 2, bxs.	lb.	.21½- —
Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, 1944 crop, tins.	lb.	16.00 -17.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	2.00 - 2.25

White Lead Adds *MORE* of the Properties that make Good House Paint

1 MIXING AND GRINDING EASE
2 PACKAGE STABILITY
3 HIDING
4 BRUSHABILITY
5 LEVELING
6 DRYING ACTION
7 WHITENESS
8 FOOL-PROOFNESS
9 FILM STRENGTH
10 FLEXIBILITY
11 TINT RETENTION
12 ADHESION
13 GLOSS
14 WEATHER RESISTANCE

YOU: Why are you painting all those words on that house?

DUTCH BOY: They're the properties that help you make good house paint.

YOU: Sure, every paint man knows that.

DUTCH BOY: But did you know you can get all 14 of them from one pigment—Basic Carbonate White Lead? And what's more, it imparts these properties to paint in well-balanced proportion.

YOU: Keep on—you interest me.

DUTCH BOY: And so will the story in the next column—about the "soap" formations that account for many of White Lead's properties.

* * *

Consult National Lead's technical staff for the whole picture of how Dutch Boy Basic Carbonate White Leads fit into your formulations. Take advantage of our broad experience which includes 28 years of continuous outdoor paint testing at our Sayville, L. I. test station.

The "Soap" that makes Paint Better

Many of White Lead's paint making properties are traceable, in an important degree, to the formation of lead soaps by the reaction of white lead with the oil. White Lead produces a unique type of soap formation with a fibrous structure and multiple projections radiating from a central core. The photomicrograph shows how the soaps spread out and mechanically reinforce the paint film. These soaps help make a more completely bonded film, having greater toughness, flexibility, adhesion and weather resistance.

The tendency of white lead to combine with linseed oil also explains why this pigment wets easily and consequently mixes and grinds well.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: *New York 6, Buffalo 3, Chicago 80, Cincinnati 3, Cleveland 13, St. Louis 1, San Francisco 10, Boston 6 (National Boston Lead Co.); Pittsburgh 30 (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.); Philadelphia 7 (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)*

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* WHITE LEADS

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., Zone 1..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower. Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.60 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l...lb. .25 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Manganese iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati...ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, E. Afr., bgs.ton.65.00 -66.00
Manna, flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
California, French type, bls., Pacific coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns...lb.10.00 -10.50
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP, laevo, cns.....lb.13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.23 - 1.34
50%, pails.....lb. 1.69 - 1.71
Mercury bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.47
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 2.72 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.38 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.48 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 3.07 - 3.09
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] ctns.....lb. 1.66 - 1.71
dms. .....lb. 1.59 - 1.61
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,3,5] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
Methanol, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l.. dlvd..lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0875- .0975
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1475- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1150- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1275- .1375
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1875- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss...lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms. extra, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
Methylacetone, synthetic, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots, 100-lb. lots, lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigerator, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. No stocks

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Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.43.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.38.00 - —
graphitic, bulk, Pa. mines.ton.75.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; **W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.**

Milk powder,[1] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bulk, Zone A.....lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho., Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[5] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09

Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
yellow, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .0725- .0775
oriental, bgs.....lb. .0640- .0680
yellow, bgs.....lb. .1450- .1500
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14¾

Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs.....ton.*56.00 -57.00
crushed.....ton.*68.00 -70.00
J2, bgs.....ton.*47.00 -49.00
* Marine insurance extra and for buyer's account.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[3,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nephenlinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[5] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,5] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[5] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.32 - 1.50
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Russian, cns...lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.11.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns...lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.12.75 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.15.00 -17.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.00 -20.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.18.00 -20.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l..lb. .1690- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .14 - —
cns.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1830- —
tanks.....lb. .1750- —
tanks.....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. 69¼- .69¾
l.c.l.....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .12¾- .13
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- .12½
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- .13½
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb.13.50 -22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.32.50 -35.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.06
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75

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Oil, coconut,[1,6] Ceylon, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tanks .....gal. .82 - .83
Codliver,[6] med., USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.40 - 2.50
Coriander, bots.....lb. 30.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .03¼- —
Cottonseed,[1,6] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13¼
foots, acid, ° 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.. lb. .03½- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms....lb. .16¼- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. No stocks
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 10.00 Nom.
weed, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram, per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb. 12.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 13.00 -14.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 20.00 -22.50
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .080 - —
Juniper berry, dom., bots...lb. 10.00 -15.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[1,6] com., No. 1, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls., c.l., lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.. lb. No prices
Russian, cns.....lb. 11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless .....lb. 55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb. 12.50 -13.50
Linseed,[1,6] raw, dms., c.l...lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms., c.l., lb. .1305- .1550
tankcar .....lb. .1270- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, neutral, pale, 200-500 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.. gal. .14¼- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650, steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms., extra, l.c.l..lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1,5] 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00 -300.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Oleo,[1] extra dms., Chicago..lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., works, dms. extra..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,6] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palm kernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75

Oil, paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05⅝- .08⅛
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09⅝
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, works. lb. .12⅞- .13⅛
bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd E. lb. .1501- —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .1573- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - 8.23
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 4.50
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., ret. dms., dlvd. E.gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19⅛- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156⅛- —

Oil, red,[1,5] dist., ret. dms., dlvd. lb. .13⅛- .14⅜
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
double dist., ret. dms., dlvd., lb. .15⅞- .16⅛
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, Am. ports, lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .22 - .20
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
deod., Winter, tankcar.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1396- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —

Oil, spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower,[6] imp., ref., tanks.lb. .1435- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 56.65 -60.65
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[2,5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .39½- .40
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb. 27.00 -30.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms ..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
65-75 vis., c.l.....gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .46
95/105 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .41½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47½- .50½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .46 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - .55

★ FLORANOL

A single chemical used in compounding Rose Odors. Blends with or replaces Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol.

Samples on Request.

★ CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis for Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENT IN ODOR — FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION — CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

Manufactured in the U.S.A.

★ AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS

bring you the

Fragrance of the Pine Forest

PURE OILS DISTILLED ESPECIALLY FOR US

Exceptionally Fine Quality

Oil of Spruce — **Oil of Balsam Fir American**
Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure — **Oil of Pine Needles American**

They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

★ ALDEHYDES

ALDEHYDE C-8 **ALDEHYDE C-10** **ALDEHYDE 12-M**
ALDEHYDE C-16 **ALDEHYDE C-18**

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, white mineral, USP—
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .54 - .57
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51½- —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .57½- .60¼
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .60 - .63
320/330 vis., c.l. ..... gal. .60 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .66 - .69
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .61 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .67 - .70
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron drums, 65 dms..gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms. ..... gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms. ..... gal. .49½- —
64-1 dms. ..... gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms. ..... gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms. ..... gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms. ..... gal. .60¼- —
64-1 dms. ..... gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms. ..... gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms. ..... gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed,[1] cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[1] dms., Chicago....lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks. ton. 8.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis. ..... ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis. ..... ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots. ..... lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots. ..... lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are 1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin toner[1] ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,5] bbls. ..... lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Persian.[1] bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. ..lb. .12¼- —
other points. ..... lb. .12 - —
Ala., etc. ..... lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc. ..... lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points. ..... lb. .12¼- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, ngs., lb. .09 - .09½
sweet, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs. ..... lb. .08¾- .09¾
Orris root, African, bls. ..... lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls. ..... lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. ..... lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. ..... lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms. ..... lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms. ..... lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. ..... lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. ..... lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. ..... lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls. ..... lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls. ..... lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.15

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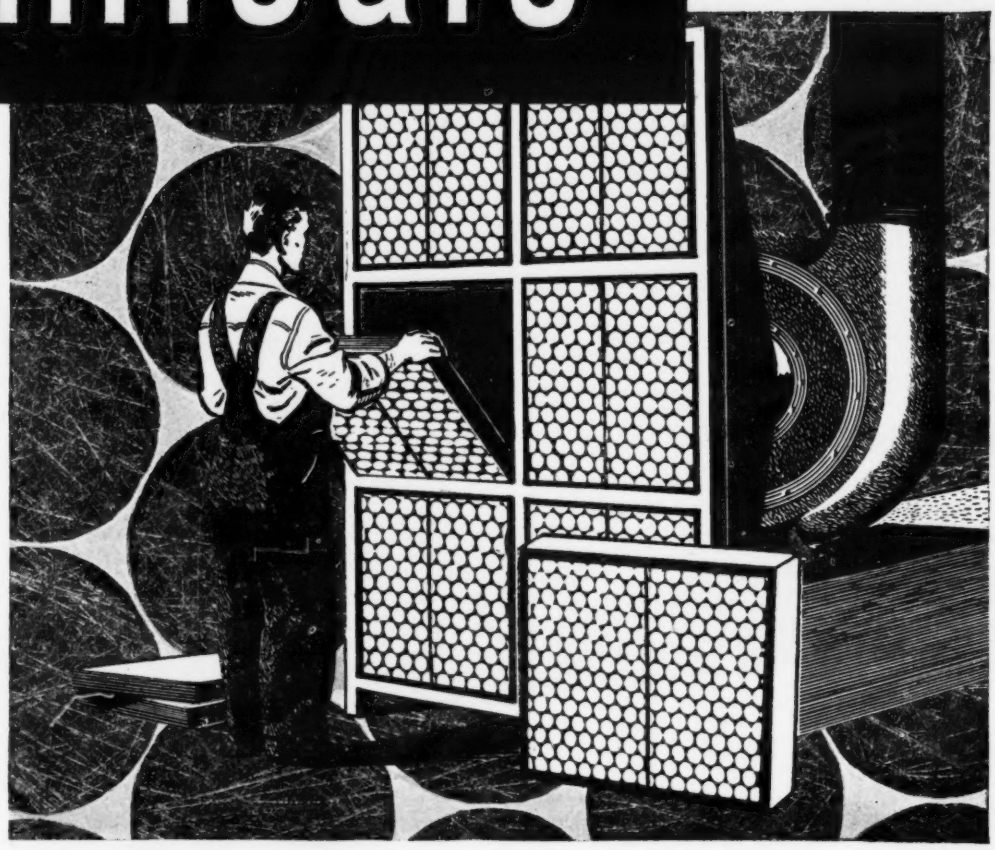
Papain, powd., cs. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Papaverine, natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots. ..... oz. 7.05 - 7.35
sulphate, cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, bgs..lb. .36 - .36¾
Chilean, choice, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - .35
fair, bgs. ..... lb. .27½- .28
Portuguese, choice, bgs....lb. .41½- .42
extra fancy, bgs. ..... lb. .41 - .41½
good, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - .51
fair, bgs. ..... lb No stocks
good, bgs. ..... lb. .48 - .49
Para-anisidin, dms., works. ..... lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .26½- .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks. ..... lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[4] dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .12¼- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude, scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼ —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[4,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots works. ..... lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys. ..... lb. .85 - .45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works. ..... lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls. ..... lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units. 1.54 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. ..... gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3. ..... gal. .07½- .07½
laboratory grade, dms., c.l. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .29 - —
10 gals. ..... gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .10 - —
50 to 100 bgs. ..... lb. .1050- —
4 to 24 bgs. ..... lb. .1100- —
red, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs..lb. .32½ Nom.
sports, old crop, bgs...lb. .46 Nom.
Congo, bgs. ..... lb. .25 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
longs, old crop, bgs....lb. No stocks.
Chillies, Mombassa, bgs...lb. .24¾ Nom.
Niger, fair, bgs. ..... lb. .23 Nom.
Sierra Leone, bgs. ..... lb. .22½ Nom.
Unganda, washed, bgs....lb. No stocks
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs. ..... lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs. ..... lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls...lb. .70 - .75
import, bls. ..... lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[4] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., stock point, lb. .0876- .0900
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .0926- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l...lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04½- —
extra amber, dms., c. l....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04½- —
cream, c.l., dms. ..... lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l., dms. ..... lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¾- —
soft, c.l., dms. ..... lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¼- —
Deposit on ret. dms. $4.
Petrolatum prices dms. extra, ret.
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois ..... bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas ..... bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas ..... bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania ..... bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast ..... bbl. 1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central..bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West ..... bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle ..... bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga. ..... bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Wyoming ..... bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .29 - —
10 gals. ..... gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l. ..... gal. .29 - —
10 gals. ..... gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l. ..... gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .29 - —
10 gals. ..... gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1. ..... gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3. ..... gal. .03½- —
California, heavy...bbl. 1.10 - —
light ..... bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel ..... gal. .04 - —
stove dist. ..... gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3. ..... gal. .03½- —
Group 3, No. 5. ..... bbl. .85 - —
No. 6. ..... bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 2. ..... bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2. ..... gal. .03¾- —
No. 6. ..... bbl. .90 - —
14-16 ..... bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1. gal. .07 - .07¾
No. 2. ..... gal. .07 - .0805
No. 3. ..... gal. .06¾- .07¼
36-40 gravity ..... gal. .07 - .07¼
bunker C, Albany, N. Y..bbl. 1.97 - —
Baltimore, Md. ..... bbl. 1.77 - —
Boston, Mass. ..... bbl. 1.77 - —
Charleston, S. C. ..... bbl. 1.72 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. ..... bbl. 1.72 - —
New Haven, Conn. ..... bbl. 1.77 - —
New York, N. Y. ..... bbl. 1.77 - —
Norfolk, Va. ..... bbl. 1.77 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... bbl. 1.77 - —
Portland, Me. ..... bbl. 1.77 - —
Port Tampa, Fla. ..... bbl. 1.62 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... bbl. 1.77 - —
Savannah, Ga. ..... bbl. 1.72 - —
Wilmington, N. C. ..... bbl. 1.72 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash. ..... gal. .12 - —
San Francisco. ..... gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore. ..... gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11¼- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07¾- —
toluol type, tanks..gal. .07¾- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 165-252 b.r., tanks..gal. .10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, at ref'y, East Coast, N. J., N. Y..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks. ..... gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore. ..... gal. .135 - —
Boston ..... gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn. ..... gal. .1430- —
Buffalo ..... gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J. ..... gal. .11 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .1150- —
Detroit ..... gal. .1380- —
Hartford ..... gal. .1430- —
Kansas City, Mo. ..... gal. .1280- —
Lancaster, Pa. ..... gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .1240- —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .1220- —
Newark ..... gal. .11 - —
New York. ..... gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .125 - —
Providence ..... gal. .13 - —
Rochester ..... gal. .1320- —
St. Louis. ..... gal. .1370- —
Syracuse ..... gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C. ..... gal. .135 - —
Wilmington, Del. ..... gal. .11 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks. ..... gal. .07½- —
tankwagon, Newark. ..... gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport ..... gal. .1730- —
Chicago ..... gal. .1380- —
Detroit ..... gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .1420- —
New York. ..... gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .125 - —
St. Louis. ..... gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J. gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis. gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis. ..... gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis,. gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. ..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P. at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond ..... gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 l.p.b., 310 e.p., Los Angeles. ..... gal. .10 - —
San Francisco. ..... gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks. ..... gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston. ..... gal. .13 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .1380- —
Detroit ..... gal. .13 - —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gals.). ..... gal. .125 - —
New York. ..... gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .12½- —
St. Louis. ..... gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks. ..... gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks. ..... gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .13 - —
Boston ..... gal. .12 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .13½- —
Detroit ..... gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .1420- —
Newark ..... gal. .11 - —
New York. ..... gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .12½- —
St. Louis. ..... gal. .1370- —
Syracuse ..... gal. .14 - —
Sulphonates,[6] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .10 - .10½
tanks, works. ..... lb. .09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works. ..... lb. .09¼- —
Petroleum xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns. ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs. ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots. ..... lb. .87 - .93
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots. ..... lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots. ..... lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.. lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms. ..... lb. 12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works. ..... lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-68% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum..... short ton. 2.90 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.10 - —
Phosphate rock. Tenn., unground, run-of-mine, 72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 4.95 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.05 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.30 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.80 - —
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export. ..... lb. .35 - —
yellow,[6] cns. ..... lb. .23 - .25
dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls. ..... lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs. ..... lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works. ..... lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vls. ..... oz. 3.65 - 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs. ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32& - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls. ..... lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[3] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works. ..... lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works. lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs. ..... stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works. ..... lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin ..... dms. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .12
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld. ..... lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. ..... lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls. ..... lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .33½- .34
Potash abietate. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms. ..... lb. .28 - .30
cns. ..... lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[4] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs. ..... lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[6] cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .06¾- —
hydrated,[6] 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works. ..... 100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .03¾- .03½
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .02⅞- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06½- .06⅝
Chromate,[6] bgs. ..... lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works. ..... lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots. ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns. ..... lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs. ..... lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs. ..... lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns. ..... lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. ..... unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis. ..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Russian,[5] future shipt., subject to safe arrival. unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works. ..... lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¾
USP, dms., works. ..... lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs. ..... lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. ..... lb. .18 - —

Celanese* Chemicals

VERTICAL RESEARCH

. . . key to the development of synthetics



LINDOL IS A NON-FLAMMABLE, ODORLESS, EFFICIENT DUST ADHESIVE FOR FILTERS— Lindol is used in more than 75% of the filters in air-conditioning and forced air systems because of its excellent adhesive and wetting powers. Besides effectively catching dust, it reduces the combustible potentials of flammable particles, is non-flammable, non-oxidizing and non-volatile.

THE VERY NATURE of synthetics—their limitless potentials—demands research equally advanced. For the whole idea of synthesis is far more than just so many new chemicals.

Synthetics actually have relieved industry of long, costly searches for remote materials—materials which may only approximate advanced needs.

Celanese research has long specialized in selected fields—plentiful, low-cost base materials of maximum potentials. By intensive, *vertical* development Celanese expands their usefulness.

One group of hydrocarbon derivatives alone has greatly aided chemical engineers—the Lindol family of organic phosphates pioneered by Celanese.

From the original Lindol, an improved plasticizer, each variation is tailored to a specific need. As a lubricant additive, Lindol brings higher film strength to modern aviation motor oils—to resist high temperatures—to dissolve resinous deposits.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

A series of formulas made possible tougher quick-drying lacquers for non-toxic films coming in contact with foods. Again, Lindol is an important component of anti-fouling paints used on the hull-bottoms of naval craft.

On warships Lindol in vinyl compounds provides tough, non-flammable, non-oxidizing coatings for electrical cables. Lindol as the sealing fluid in die-casting machines prevents fires from explosions. A steel company uses a type of Lindol to lubricate copper molds receiving molten metal.

Problems of viscosity, stability, specific gravity, polishing, cooling, solubility, plasticizing, emulsifying—all are welcomed by Celanese research—and in terms of the exact characteristics specified.

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PLASTICIZERS

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LUBRICANT ADDITIVES

INTERMEDIATES

DYE-STUFFS

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA • TEXTILES • PLASTICS • CHEMICALS

Potash silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Alt. or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04¼- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum, [1,6] concentrate, de-waxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.05 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, transparent, cs., wks. lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account..lb. .05¾- .06¾
Quebracho extract, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- .06¾
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.....lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0915- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.155.00 -160.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs....oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

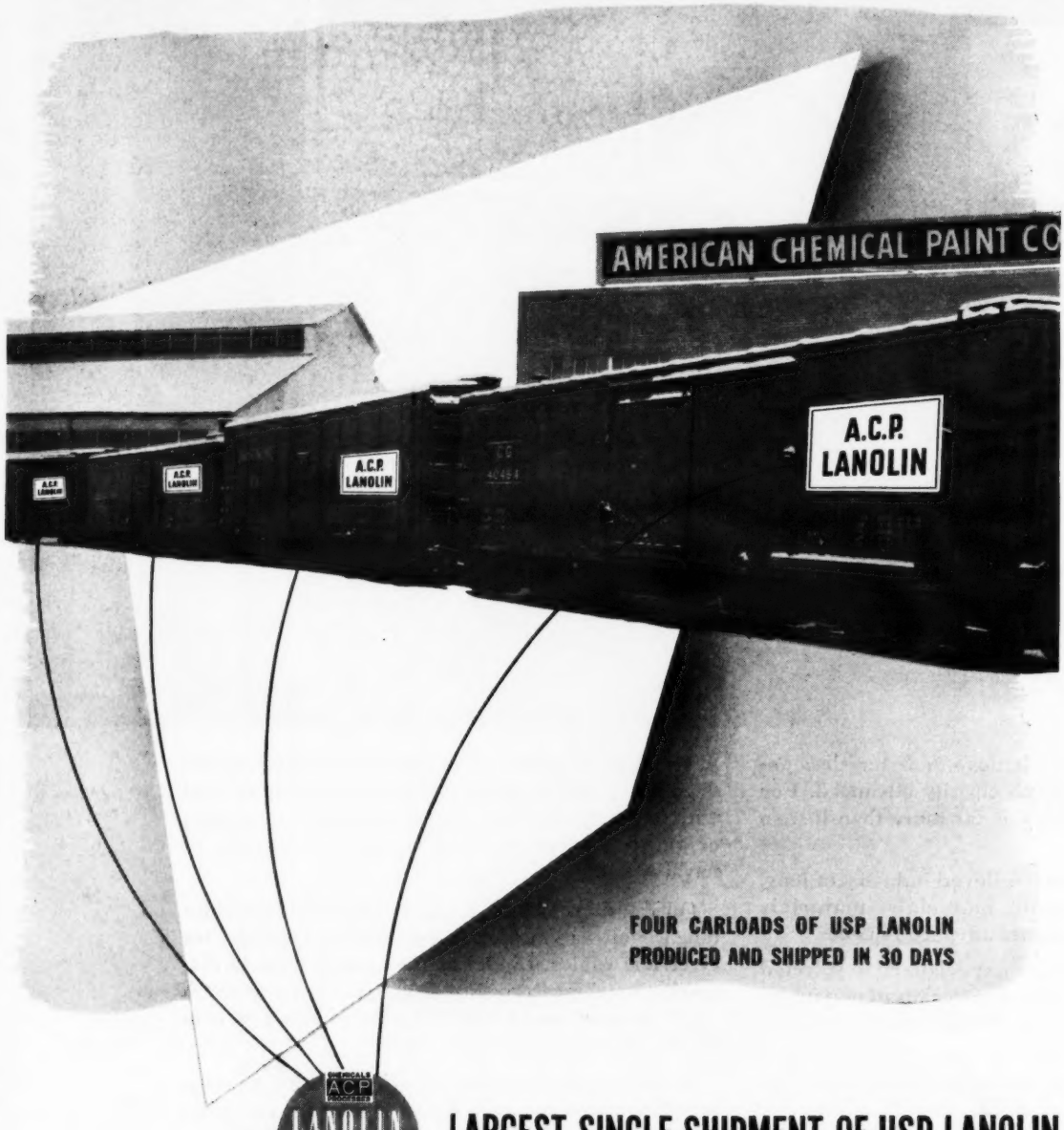
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, 40 dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple ixide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.73 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.75 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.89
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.90 - 2.92
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb .68 - .78
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld. E of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —



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1. Aluminum Phosphate $AlPO_4$	10. Di-lead Orthophosphate $PbHPO_4$	19. Insoluble Sodium Metaphosphate $NaPO_3$
2. Aluminum Pyrophosphate $Al_4(P_2O_7)_3$	11. Tetra lead Pyrophosphate $Pb_2P_2O_7$	20. Sodium Trimeta Phosphate $(NaPO_3)_3$
3. Aluminum Metaphosphate $Al(PO_3)_3$	12. Tri-lead Orthophate $Pb_3(PO_4)_2$	21. Potassium Phosphate Dibasic K_2HPO_4
4. Ammonium Phosphate Hemibasic $NH_4H_5(PO_4)_2$	13. Dimagnesium Phosphate $MgHPO_4.3H_2O$	22. Strontium Metaphosphate $Sr(PO_3)_2$
5. Barium Metaphosphate $Ba(PO_3)_2$	14. Magnesium Metaphosphate $Mg(PO_3)_2$	23. Potassium Metaphosphate KPO_3
6. Beryllium Metaphosphate $Be(PO_3)_2$	15. Magnesium Pyrophosphate $Mg_2P_2O_7$	24. Zinc Metaphosphate $Zn(PO_3)_2$
7. Calcium Acid Pyrophosphate $CaH_2P_2O_7.\times H_2O$	16. Sodium Phosphate Hemibasic $NaH_5(PO_4)_2$	25. Potassium Phosphate-Monobasic KH_2PO_4
8. Calcium Metaphosphate $Ca(PO_3)_2$	17. Copper Pyrophosphate $Ca_2P_2O_7.\times H_2O$	26. Diamylammonium Phosphate $((CH_3.(CH_2)_4)_2NH)H_2PO_4$
9. Lead Metaphosphate $Pb(PO_3)_2$	18. Monomanganous Phosphate $Mn(H_2PO_4)_2.2H_2O$	27. Trimethyl Phosphate $(CH_3)_3PO_4$

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Company _____

Street _____

City _____ *Zone* _____ *State* _____

Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls	lb.	.11 - .11½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[1,5]:—		
B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.97 - —
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.66 - —
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.88 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.16 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40 - —
Wood, F.F.,[1,5] dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.32½- 4.35
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.62½- 4.65
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works	lb.	10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works	per unit.	1.06 - —
powder (see Cube root).		
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines	ton.	37.50 - —
Rue, bls	lb.	.70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots	lb.	1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	1.20 - 1.30
Spanish, tins	lb.	39.00 -41.00
Safrol, cns	lb.	1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast	lb.	.32 - .33
Dalmatian-type, bgs	lb.	.65 - .66
Cyprus, good, bls	lb.	.18 - .18½
fair, bls	lb.	.15½- .16
Greek type, fair, bls	lb.	No stocks
good, bls	lb.	No stocks
Palestine, bls	lb.	.16 - .16¼
Spanish, bls	lb.	.28 - .29
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs	lb.	No stocks
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	No stocks
Saligenin, dms	lb.	15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.90 - —
fib. dms	lb.	.92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.		
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs	ton.	17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	19.60 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works	ton.	15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).		
Saltpeter, dbl. ref. gran., bbls., 10 tons	100 lbs.	8.20 - —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons	100 lbs.	9.20 - —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns	kilo.	190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns	lb.	1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns	lb.	1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls.	lb.	.35 - .37
Honduras, bls	lb.	.45 - .50
Mexican, bls	lb.	.23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.40 - .45
select, bls	lb.	.60 - .65
Savory, Spanish, bls	lb.	.23 - .24
dom., bls., Calif	lb.	.82 - .83
Saw palmetto berries, bgs	lb.	.20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns	lb.	1.30 - —
powd., cns	lb.	1.35 - —
Root, bgs	lb.	.08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs	lb.	.46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls	lb.	No stocks
Seidlitz mixture bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment	lb.	.33⅜- —
smaller lots	lb.	.34⅛- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34⅛- —
smaller lots	lb	.34⅜- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lbs.	lb.	1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.75 - —
Senega root, lbs	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.19 - .22
siftings, bgs	lb.	.18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.16 - .16⅛
2, bls	lb.	.11½- .12
3, bls	lb.	.10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs	lb.	.15 - .17
Pods, bls	lb.	.09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
natural, bgs	lb.	.11 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.42½- —
Boston	lb.	.43½- —
Chicago	lb.	.44 - —
Pacific coast	lb.	.46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots,	lb.	.48½- —
Boston	lb.	.49½- —
Chicago	lb.	.50 - —
Pacific coast	lb.	.52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs.	lb.	.4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs	lb.	.3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.	lb.	.3660- —
Shellac, superfine, 100 bgs., Chicago	lb.	.3710- —
Pacific coast	lb.	.3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.	lb.	.3550- —
Chicago	lb.	.3600- —
Pacific coast	lb.	.3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works	ton.	17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- .27
Silver bullion	oz.	.44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots	oz.	.32¾- —
Silver nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.	oz.	.308 - .358
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms.	oz.	.288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls	lb.	.52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.05 - .08
Blue, ctns	lb.	.07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls	lb.	.80 - .85
Soapbark, bls	lb.	.11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls	lb.	.16 - .19
imp., bbls	lb.	.18 - .19
powd., bbls	lb.	.16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., divd.	lb.	.08½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs	lb	.14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., divd	lb.	.05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.42 - —
white, powd., dms	lb.	1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[4] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., divd	lb.	.16 - .16½
Arsenate,[4] dms., dealers, c.l., works	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[4] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.15 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.33 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.58 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1,	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	.95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.18 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.28 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.53 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.85 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.28 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.53 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more	lb.	.39 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.40 - .41
USP dms., 2 tons or more	lb.	.46 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,8] bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾- .08¼

Soda bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.

Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 - .14
kgs., same basis	lb.	.12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.30 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80 - —

Strategic Planning
—FRAMEWORK FOR FINAL VICTORY

IN THIS WAR, more than in any other war in history, victory depends on broad strategic planning. For huge land, sea and air forces must be distributed over vast areas and deployed into positions of tactical advantage from which decisive blows may be struck. This calls not only for military skill but for the specialized skills for which America is famous—technical ingenuity, mechanical ability and especially the application of "mass" methods to production, transportation, construction and the use of many technical sciences on a large volume scale. Indeed, America possesses that vital "Margin of Experience" in these activities which permits strategic planning on an unprecedented scale and has already established the framework for the final victory.

In every field of science, commerce and industry, this "Margin of Experience" proves again and again to be a factor vital to success. Niagara offers it in the field of electro-chemical products. For Niagara has pioneered constantly in the development, improvement and adaptation to new uses of Liquid Chlorine, Caustic Potash, Caustic Soda, Carbonate of Potash and Paradichlorobenzene. Rely on Niagara's "Margin of Experience" for greater success in the use of these products.

AN ESSENTIAL PART OF AMERICA'S GREAT CHEMICAL ENTERPRISE

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE
CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

ADVENTURES IN THE "MARGIN OF EXPERIENCE"

Soda bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.90
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash. Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[1,5] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms, jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.20
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextoratary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equal. lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb. .10 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic). Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —

Soda pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - 54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½

Soda sulphate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls...lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works, lb. .06¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand cont. 125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 - —
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash,[6] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel,[6] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works..lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.85
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super. bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw wine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55

A Horse OF A DIFFERENT COLOR!

The cavalry of 1845 has been superseded by the mechanical monsters of 1945. One of the important factors in the production of the vast quantities of motorized equipment necessary for modern warfare is the use of chrome plate on machine tools and gages. These parts are subject to severe wear, but by the use of chrome plate, the life of tools and gages has been extended many times.

For example, a high speed steel plug gage showed 0.001" wear after gaging 26,000 holes, while a chrome plated annealed steel gage showed a wear of 0.001" after 200,000 holes. In the case of calipers the unplated caliper had a life of 1000 checks while the plated article did not wear out until 12,000 checks had been made.

A similar effect is noted on the life of twist drills. In drilling high carbon cast iron, the unplated drill wore out after making 75 holes, but the plated drill made 5,375 holes before wearing out.

Mutual ChromicAcid is used for this purpose and for many others equally important in the production of armament. Pioneers in America's chromium chemical industry, Mutual has been serving American manufacturers through a hundred years of industrial development.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH • CHROMIC ACID • BICHROMATE OF SODA

1845 - 1945 . . . ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF CHROMIUM CHEMICAL PROGRESS

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. 1845-1945 100 YEARS OF CHROMIUM CHEMICAL PROGRESS

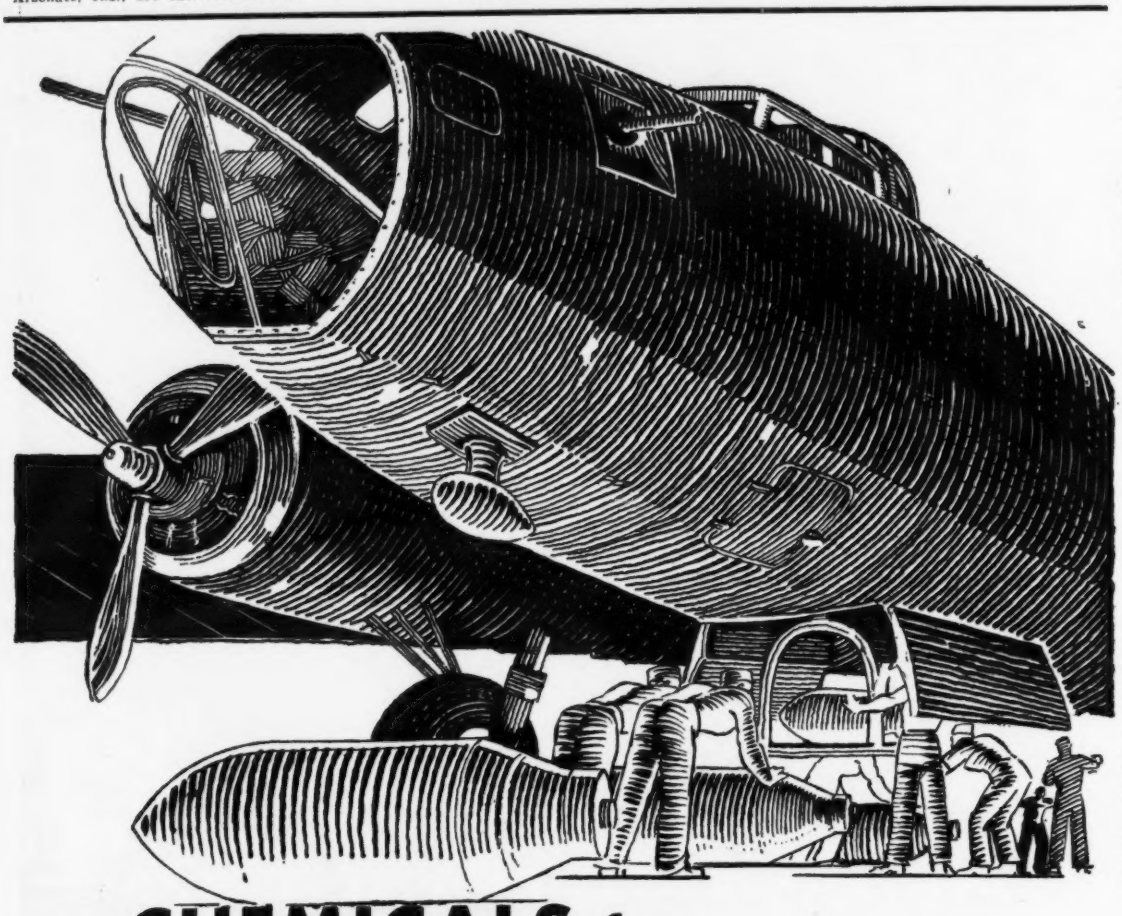
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .11 - .11½
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. 07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08⅝
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton. 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz. 30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Strychnine arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Stryrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Sulphanerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms., 1,000 - lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton. 16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton. 17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
Sulphur, ref., flour, heavy bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur nowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08⅛
Dioxide, liq. com'l. cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08⅛
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a.
Superphosphate, bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .88 - .90

T

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton. 16.50 - .30
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton. 12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 98-94%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton. 24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09⅝- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05⅝- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06⅞- .07
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .07⅛- .07¼
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ¼c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[5,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara, powd.....ton. 120.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
Tartar emetic, USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .34 - .50
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08⅓
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb. 12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,5] dms., 25-lb. lots, lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific coast..lb. .82 - .84
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,5] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,5] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,3] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l.,dlvd..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, [1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05⅝- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, PC, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .78 - .82
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
Toluol (toluene), 1° nitration, ret. dms., works..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,5] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —



CHEMICALS for Bombs and Bombers

Stauffer's Industrial Chemicals are being consumed in large quantities by essential industries for the production of the machines of war; for ammunition, equipment and supplies. These basic heavy chemicals and raw materials are used to produce aviation fuel and innumerable plane parts—motors, tires. Yes, and to add potency to its bomb load. Stauffer also produces chemicals for medical supplies and for use in agriculture, to increase crop yields that will provide adequately for America and our allies.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

*Aluminum Sulphate	Caustic Soda	Nitric Acid	Sulphur Chloride
Borax	Citric Acid	Silicon Tetrachloride	*Superphosphate
Boric Acid	*Copperas	Sodium Hydrosulphide	Tartar Emetic
Carbon Bisulphide	Cream of Tartar	Stripper, Textile	Tartaric Acid
Carbon Tetrachloride	Liquid Chlorine	Sulphur	Titanium Tetrachloride
	Muriatic Acid	Sulphuric Acid	

(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only.)

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
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424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.—Orlando, Fla.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms...lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07⅛- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld....lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works...lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethyloipropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .12 - .12⅛
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms...gal. .89 - .90
sulphate-wood, ret. dms....gal. .65½- .76
wood,[1] d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms.....gal. .80 - .83
tanks.....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
usual Atla. and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins.lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more, tins..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, 25 lbs. or more, tins..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, 25 lbs. or more, tins, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
Extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks.....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb. .35 - .36

Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .41 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Wax, ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.. lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks.
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
190-195 m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis, lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29¼
Montan, domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .14 - .15
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 25.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
gliders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton.6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant, bgs.....lb 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

It pays to be a Bemis Multiwall paper bag Customer

EVEN though direct government purchases have taken a considerable part of our multiwall paper bag production this year, Bemis customers have not suffered . . . they have been supplied on the basis of past purchases, even in the face of the labor shortage and no increase in facilities.

Naturally, the demand for Multiwalls has been greater than the supply. Much as we regret inability to fill all orders, we have felt a responsibility to take care of our regular customers first. Fortunately, we've been able to do that—and right on schedule. If it's humanly possible, we'll keep on maintaining this service.

War or peace, we want our customers to feel that it pays to be Bemis customers.

NORTH
WEST EAST
SOUTH

A major reason we've been able to supply our Multiwall customers is the size and flexibility of our production facilities.

Bemis Multiwall Plants at

PEORIA, ILL.
EAST PEPPERELL, MASS.
MOBILE, ALA.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
WILMINGTON, CALIF.
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X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.85	- .86
Xylol,[6] (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27	- —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	- —
Xylol, 10°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.35	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.30	- —
5°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.42	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.37	- —
3°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.47	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.42	- —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J.	gal.	.26	- —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry. 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50	- —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.60	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.22	- —
Barium chromate price differentials on deliveries in the various other State and city zones are the same as those for chrome yellow, which are set forth below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Yellow, cadmium, CP, bxs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.65	- —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16	- —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.,	lb.	2.56	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.58	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½-	.05¼
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02 -	.02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0845-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0865-	—
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05 -	—
synth, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0665-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.071 -	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.16 -	—
Navy spec. type, contract,	lb.	.16 -	—
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.00 -	5.75
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.36

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	.17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 -	—
Zinc arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾-	.13½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¼-	.13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250-	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.35 -	.36
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.68 -	4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.,	lb.	.16 -	.19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., American process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded,[6] 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Resinate,[5] 8.7% Zn, dms.	lb.	.14½-	—
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.30 -	.31
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis,	100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.,	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
Fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.04¼-	—
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -	100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for April 2.

POSTWAR RESIN-OIL EMULSION PAINTS

The leading manufacturer of zinc sulfide pigments—the base of most resin-oil emulsion paints on the market today—naturally would be a source of information concerning postwar formulations for such finishes.

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Obituaries

Dr. Martin Hill Ittner

Dr. Martin Hill Ittner, chief chemist for the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, died April 23 after an illness of six months. He was seventy-four years of age.

Born at Berlin Heights, Ohio, Dr. Ittner received two degrees from Washington University, B. Ph., 1892; B. Sc., 1894, and then went to Harvard, where he acquired two more degrees, A. M., and Ph. D., in 1895 and 1896, respectively. For a few months in 1896 he served as a private assistant to Dr. Wolcott Gibbs at Newport, R. I. Dr. Ittner joined the Colgate Company in 1896 as chief chemist and retained that position when the organization became the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company in 1928. He held United States and foreign patents for manufactures of soap and glycerin and related products.

Peter P. Prunty

Peter P. Prunty, president of the Union Petroleum Products Corporation, New York, died April 22. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Born in Sheffield, England, Mr. Prunty was brought to this country at the age of two. In 1904 he went to work for the Standard Oil Company as a truck driver and was named assistant general manager twenty-one years later. He subsequently became field manager of the company's sales organization. In 1930 he resigned from Standard Oil to become assistant general manager of the Warner Quinlan Company, and four years later he resigned his vice-presidency of the company to form the Union Petroleum Products Corporation.

Surviving are his wife, six daughters and eight sons.

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Basingpoint Pricing

The outlawing by the Supreme Court of the United States of the basingpoint methods used in pricing glucose poses the biggest question yet set up among the many deriving from the Robinson-Patman amendment to the Clayton act. Perusal of the opinions of the court in the two related cases gives a confused picture of the effects of the decisions. First analysis seems to narrow their clear application to pricing methods, but there still remain clouds of doubts and borderlines of indefiniteness. Time does not yet permit further analysis. And full interpretation of the significance of the court's ruling will be but slowly and gradually arrived at.

The business view of the glucose decisions must first take into consideration the supreme court's declaration that the Clayton act, as amended, "places emphasis on individual competitive situations, rather than upon a general system of competition." The decisions in the glucose cases are clearly individually influenced and aimed. They do not outlaw the basingpoint pricing method for itself alone: they rest on the criterions set up by the act in the matter of effects on competition—and of good faith.

One thing is pertinent:—Every seller who uses any sort of delivered-price basis in the marketing of his wares must read the glucose-case opinions and study their every line—including the footnotes. The opinions are must reading and required study also for all who sell on any basis of freight allowance or freight equalization; for these at best lie in a sort of no-man's-land. The repercussions of the glucose decisions run far and wide. Further application of the authority they approve for the Federal Trade Commission may not be speedily undertaken. But, disregard of what the supreme court has decreed may meet unexpected trouble.

—O-P-D—

Court Review for Bureaus

The Supreme Court of the United States has taken a step which all business should applaud in its determination to study and pass judgment upon the charge that railroad freight rates applicable to the South are discriminatory against that section of the country. For one thing, any move by any governmental agency, which will serve even in the least to eliminate sectionalism from the functions of Federal governing will be beneficial to the national welfare. A still more desirable contribution will be that toward a better understanding of the need for and application of court review of the actions of administrative agencies.

Business so generally desires and seeks and petitions to have the rulings of administrative agencies—Federal Trade Commission, Food and Drug Administration, for example—made subject by congressional action to review by the courts that it is difficult to reconcile the implied —often declared—mistrust of such agencies with the railroads' defense of the supreme position of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In their petition that the supreme court reopen the matter of the Southern freight rates with a view to the abandonment of its decision to pass upon them, the railroads argued that no effective adjudication could be possible for the reason that:—

> Any decree entered would necessarily either (1) be so general as to violate the most elementary principles of justice, or (2) directly invade the exclusive jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or (3) directly invade the powers of Congress by prescribing a new, legislative rule of civil conduct for the future.

The supreme court is divided in this matter. The chief justice has declared that its consideration carried a threat of chaos in the field of interstate rate-making. But, the role of the Interstate Commerce Commission is so unique that the issue roots much deeper than rate-making, now that the extension of the delegated power to revise rates of import duty is under argument in Congress. It must be recalled that there is a court of customs appeal, but that it has to do with the application of rates, not with their making.

There is too great a variety in the defining of the duties and powers of the administrative agencies which have such a large and important part in the governing of business. The pattern should be made more nearly uniform—tariff-making by commission could be an improvement, and would be no farther afield in legislative respect than is the making of freight rates. And all the activities of all such agencies should be subject to court review—perhaps a special court should be set up—and coordinated in every respect with the public interest.

—O-P-D—

Disposing of Warplants

Business should promptly give appropriate consideration to the recommendation of the Attorney-General of the United States that surplus government-owned warplants be leased before they are sold, in order that their fair industrial value may be determined by actual operation. The method proposed would contribute much toward the practicable reconversion of the plants and the development of expanded technologic applications to commercial ends. These things cannot be done in haste. It is not possible in all instances to predict from war operations whether satisfactory conversion to the supplying of peacetime markets is at all possible. Operating a warplant under lease might not, probably would not, prove everything about its practical peacetime usefulness, but it would afford a basis of fair evaluation.

The views of business on the disposal of surplus warplants run all the way from outright scrapping to speedy sale before war operations have ceased. An eye for a bargain is a substantial factor behind some of the views. A full-going operation of the spirit of competition, practically applied, is another. There is also confusion, bordering on conflict, between some of the views of the Defense Plant Corporation and the Surplus War Property Administration. And off somewhere in the vicinity is the Surplus War Property Policy Board. DPC is generally reputed to lean in the direction of early disposal by sale. Somebody, somewhere, has offered the suggestion that a scheme of lend-lease be devised.

Surplus warplants will fall into a number of categories. Even those devoted to quite similar operations will not all stand equal under normal economic appraisal by reason of location, size, and other characteristics. So, it is not even possible to lay down a single rule or to construct a universally applicable scheme for their disposal. The pragmatic test suggested by the Attorney-General aims straight at the determination of workability as of prime importance. That is as it should be.

It wll not be simple to devise a leasing program. Here again, individual variations among plants indicate the desirability of individual treatment. The usefulness of one plant and the profitability of an investment in it might be provable in less than one year; proper appraisal of another might require at least a decade. A stumbling block frequently to be expected would be the competence of a lessee; another, the possibility of new technologic opportunities for using a plant in a wholly different line.

The Attorney-General has presented business with a suggestion that is timely and promising with respect to the big job of industrial conversion from war to peace. As such, his recommendation cannot wisely be passed off as empty dreaming; nor can it be left in the inept care of Congress alone. If the postwar economy of this country is to be satisfactory to domestic business interests, they must accept and apply suggestions which come to them or present and prove a better method of doing the intended job.

—O-P-D—

Silence Is Rare

The newspapers made big heads last week of a statement by the chief of the War Production Board that nearly a third of the board's controls on industry would be relaxed in the next four months. It is probable that this speculation on the part of the WPB chief was but slightly incidental in his talk to the congressional group with which he was conferring. But why did he—and the papers—forget the mess caused by similar predictions a short time ago?

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Heavy Chemicals

Supply conditions for heavy chemicals revealed no unusual improvement at the close of the month. Trade opinions in nearly every instance described the markets as tight. How long the government is going to back the buying movement is problematical but there are possibilities of a decisive change in policy with the ending of the European war. Export business has not assumed large dimensions of late. The shortage of ships and materials has put a curb on transactions. In prominent trade quarters it was intimated that stocks held in some of the Latin-American countries were fairly large and might suggest an element of speculation.

In the heavy tonnage chemicals, there was not much change to note for the month. Producers of soda ash have made progress with bulk deliveries and have evened up their contract schedules but manpower shortage has restricted shipments of packaged material and has also aggrivated the movement of soda caustic. The sulphuric acid supply was reported spotty with stocks sufficient in some sections and insufficient in others. Nearly all the adipic acid output has been channeled for nylon manufacture.

Increased production of potash permanganate has not eased the tight supply situation because demand, mostly military, has expanded also. Lend-lease has definitely tightened potash caustic but the continued absence of navy buying has left potash carbonate in better supply. Tankcar shortage has forced the substitution of ammonia aqua for ammonia anhydrous in some instances while the amount of both for agriculture was cutback sharply. Demand for ammonia silicofluoride has averaged about 10 percent above the production level. More carbon tetrachloride was made available for dry-cleaning this month.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 90.7 in the week ended April 21, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 87.4 in the previous week and 89.7 percent a year ago.

Ammonia Carbonate—Buying interest has shown improvement, the demand emanating from government agencies for K rations and also other rations. The supply has been fully sufficient to meet requirements without difficulty.

Ammoniac Sal—No relaxation in demand for the manufacture of drysalt batteries for the signal corps and other military uses. Buying interest has continued to mount all month and is the greatest registered since prior to the Dempsey-Firpo fight when the call for drysalt batteries to operate old-time radio sets established a new high peak.

Beryllium Scrap — Section 1253.2 supplemental order M-160 has been revoked. This revocation does not affect any liabilities incurred under the order which was issued April 23.

Fluorspar — Greatly increased demands for fluorspar vital in the manufacture of steel, octane gasoline, and many other war necessities have resulted in extensive investigations of domestic resources by the Geological Survey. Most of the country's fluorspar comes from a region in Western Kentucky and Southern Illinois. The Moore Hill fault system, in the central part of this fluorspar district, is one of the six most productive systems in the entire area. To aid exploration for additional resources, members of the Survey are making a detailed study of the geology and fluorspar deposits along the Moore Hill fault system and have prepared a preliminary large-scale geologic and topographic map of the productive area. This map, accompanied by a property-index map and a short descriptive text, has been released for public inspection in open files of the Geological Survey in Washington, D. C., and Rolla, Mo., and a copy is also available for consultation at the post office in Marion, Ky.

Manganese Sulphate—Reported tight so far as the availability of carlots is concerned. There is some material in second hands that has been obtainable in small quantities. Trade reports indicate that demand for carlot shipments has far exceeded the limit of production.

Potash Carbonate—Supply situation has improved during the past month. The maintenance of production and the cutback in military demand were developments that permitted the betterment in available stocks.

Potash Caustic—While there seemed to be improvement in the supply position at intervals, there was no improvement at the end of the month and the market closed in a definitely tight position. Shipments for lend-lease have reduced available stocks appreciably while there was no easement in the demand for civilian use.

Potash Permanganate — Some increase in production has taken place in this chemical but the supply situation has not improved because there has been a corresponding expansion in demand principally for important military use. There are possibilities of a further increase in output later in the year but whether this will ease the supply position depends chiefly on the extent of military demand.

Soda Ash—Continued improvement reported in the movement of bulk material with shipments about on even beam with contract schedules. This cannot be said of ash in bags. The shortage of manpower and inadequate facilities for packing have restricted progress and producers are considerably behind contract schedules. No easement in demand could be noted and packaged ash remained in definitely short supply.

Soda, Caustic—Position not appreciably changed at the close of the month. The supply and distribution of liquid was better than either solid or flaked. Demand for the latter grade in containers was reported to have increased with the navy agencies named as important buyers. Producers have experienced about the same difficulty in packaging flaked as they have in soda ash. The main problem is the manpower shortage. This influence has also restricted overall production through the trouble of maintaining enough manpower to fire caustic pots.

Soda Hydrosulphide—This material appeared erroneously in our last issue as soda hydrosulphite. The production of soda hydrosulphide in February was 1,575,000 pounds, compared with 1,710,000 pounds in January. Stocks at the end of February were 583,000 pounds against 656,000 pounds at the end of January.

Tungsten—Supplies are expected to remain short even after victory in Europe WPB reported. It is expected that this element will continue to be the principal limiting factor in production of incandescent and fluorescent lamps. In the fourth quarter of 1944, actual production amounted to $35,435,000 while shipments totaled $34,809,000. Estimated production in the first quarter of 1945 amounts to $34,704,000 and estimated shipments $38,592,000. Programed production is $36,598,000 per quarter.

Acids

Adipic—Allocations, aggregating 94 percent of requests, were approved for nylon manufacture this month. This figure compares with 93 percent in March. The total for other purposes was 19,825 pounds against 20,300 pounds in March.

Hydrofluoric—Moved steadily under WPB regulation. Recent increase of production has improved the supply

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	169.6

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

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situation, although demand has continued active. All requests for the anhydrous grade were approved in full for April as well as for March.

Naphthenic—Because of increased military needs, WPB has further restricted the use of this acid. Under such conditions, the market has assumed a definitely tight position.

Oxalic—Continued steady demand has permitted producers to sell their output well ahead. The movement against existing contracts has remained behind schedule on account of the shortage of manpower, while in some instances the difficulty in obtaining barrels has aggravated shipments. The supply situation was reported tight for immediate and prompt shipments.

Sulphuric—Supply position was described by the trade as spotty. Heavy demand for high octane gasoline manufacture and for specific military uses has cutback and split up supplies for civilian requirements. In other words, there seemed to be acid available at some points and a definite shortage at others. WPB does not expect that consuming industries have experienced any unusual difficulties through government priorities.

Baltimore, April 27.—Production of sulphuric acid continued steady, with output adequate for requirements of the government and some of the other purposes. Raw materials for acid making have been received on a scale that permits the operation of plants about at capacity, and the manpower obtainable is sufficient because of the automatic character of operations. The ceiling remained at the highs for the different producers, touched in March three years ago, with no further talk about an effort to establish a uniform rate. The variations in the list are not deemed important enough to raise perhaps a troublesome issue and invite contention.

P.A.'s on Business

—Continued from page 7

textiles are in worse condition than at any time this year.

Look for increased coal prices due to the new miners' agreement. An increase of approximately 25 cents per ton is expected.

Deliveries are bad on copper, aluminum, lead, firebrick, electric motors, wire rope, castings, and many other standard items. Cotton textiles have also become tighter the past month.

Transportation difficulties have been somewhat relieved, although conditions are still not good. The boxcar shortage is very difficult. The tankcar situation has eased somewhat, but deliveries are still slow.

On the West coast, lumber is scarcer than ever. Steel strapping is in a critical position. Higher prices are reported on paint, due to new formulas caused by the curtailment of certain ingredients. Second-quarter pulp allocations were disappointing, due to subsequent reductions, which is the direct reason for the many amendments which came out on paper, boxboard, containerboard, and solid-fiber containers. The food situation in the Northwest is reported bad.

No general change in Canadian commodity situation is reported.

Employment

The employment situation seems to change from month to month. Generally, the situation is about the same, although the reports indicate an increase among those reporting less employment. Gains have dropped slightly.

Sections of the Middle West report a notable increase in persons looking for employment. Cutbacks in some industries appear responsible for this. Ordnance and powder plants report the lack of manpower is preventing operation at full schedules. German PWs are now being used in some Middle West plants.

Labor turnover is still reported high. Absenteeism also is still high, and the "don't care" attitude of labor is disheartening to employers of labor. Draft replacements are still difficult to secure.

In New England, replacement help is unavailable and help is being lost every month.

Shipyards and aircraft plants on the West coast are still reported laying off help. The labor turnover on the coast is relatively high. Skilled help is very short; loggers are almost nonexistent. The San Francisco area has been changed from group 1 to group 2 designation, due to shrinking employment in the shipyards. This change is expected to aid employers to conduct operations with a minimum of unemployment, and may make possible the assignment of additional war workers to this area.

Difficulty in Canada in securing the right class of labor, is still reported. The general situation, however, shows little change.

As a whole, the labor supply continues to be less than the demand.

General

In the opinion of industrial purchasing agents, business conditions are still predominately controlled by war. Little reconversion is taking place. Most plants are working full time. The reconversion period just ahead will cause only a temporary recession.

Additional purchases by Ordnance for tank parts will carry production into early 1946.

Due to the paint situation, many plants have postponed their customary Spring painting program until conditions improve.

The jet propulsion program is requiring a number of critical materials, such as columbium, nickel, and chromium. Titanium will be used as a substitute for some applications.

Transportation difficulties have lessened somewhat during the last thirty days. Major construction is still on downward trend; as a result, the cement industry is very low.

On the West coast, the peace conference is the main item of importance. Considerable uncertainty is again prevalent on account of possible collapse of Germany and its probable effect on our national economy. However, conditions are generally good in this area. Some upsets exist in Portland shipping facilities due to the transfer of longshoremen to the San Francisco bay area.

Canadian buyers report that business is at a high level, but apparently the peak has been passed. It is apparent that from now until V-E Day some recessions may be anticipated in the overall production volume. Look for large increases in housing when labor and material supplies ease.

In the past few weeks, postwar thinking has been translated into actual plans, which will allow quick action to be started when "go ahead" signals are given. It is generally expected that transition will be rapid.

Industry as a whole seems poised, however, for a sharp, but short decline, and is fairly well prepared for it. As soon as we get set for civilian needs, conditions will improve rapidly.

Buyers generally expect continued good business over the next few months.

The industrial purchasing agent has a great opportunity, and a responsibility to guide the transition from war to peace. Control inventories as never before; be on the termination job; and get ready for the orders of peace.

Steel Barrell Output Off

Production of heavy steel barrels and drums in February, 1945, was 1,684,244, compared with 1,837,062 for January, 1945, and 1,853,657 for February, 1944, according to the Bureau of Census. Shipments were 1,698,199 for February, 1945, as against 1,808,678 for January, 1945, and 1,862,406 for February, 1944. Stocks at the end of the month totaled 51,210. Output of light type steel barrels and drums on February, 1945, reached 471,207 compared with 256,436 last year. Shipments were 475,154 for February, 1945, compared with 500,428 for January, 1945, and 267,176 for February, 1944, while unfilled orders at the end of the month were 2,629,010.

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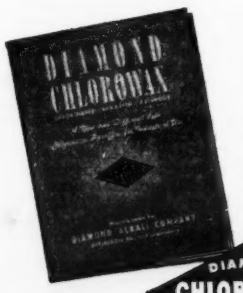
Condensation or Polymerization (room temperature)	None



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CPO Starts Pruning

—Continued from page 3

the appeals board. Before coming to WPB, Mr. Haines was assistant to the purchasing agent of the Millville Manufacturing Company, Millville, N. J.

The backgrounds of the subcommittee chaiman are briefly stated below:—

Bertrand Fox, chairman, committee No. 1 (war programs and released resources).—Prior to working with the war agencies, Mr. Fox was in academic work, first at Harvard as an instructor in economics and finally as associate professor of economics at Williams College. He came to the National Defense Advisory Commission in July, 1940, as a statistician in the materials group under Mr. Stettinius. After an intervening year in academic work, he returned in May, 1941, to OPM and has been with the War Production Board or its predecessor agencies since that time. In the war agencies he was first in charge of developing requirements figures, primarily military, for materials. In September, 1942, Mr. Fox was transferred to the program bureau as assistant director of the bureau and director of the military division. He analyzed military programs and made recommendations to the program vice-chairman and requirements committee which developed into allocations to the military agencies. In November, 1944, when the program bureau and the bureau of planning and statistics were merged, he became deputy director of the new bureau of program and statistics, and in December, 1944, the director of the bureau.

John H. Martin, chairman, committee No. 2 (coordination of cutbacks and resumption).—After several years with the J. I. Case Farm Machinery Company, Mr. Martin served on the faculty of the School of Business Administration, Harvard University. He came down to Washington on loan in July, 1940, and served through all the national defense councils and the Office of Production Management, largely in the field of priorities and distribution of materials. His current activities have to do with the general field of cutbacks in both current and post VE-Day with the titles of deputy chairman, production readjustment committee, director, current production adjustments division, and chairman, period I adjustments group.

S. W. Anderson, chairman, Shaw Livermore, deputy chairman, committee No. 3 (nonwar programs).—S. W. Anderson was associated with the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York banking house, for a period from 1922 to 1932, the last year as a general partner. Subsequently he was the president of the Interstate Equities Corporation, a general investment trust, and a number of other associated trusts. From 1938 to 1940 he was associated with the engineering firm of Suchar Process Corporation, a leader in the field of designing and constructing of sugar refineries. He joined the War Production Board Aluminum and Magnesium Division as assistant director in September, 1941, became deputy vice-chairman for metals and minerals in January, 1944, and program chairman in May, 1944.

From 1924 to 1925 Mr. Livermore served as assistant dean of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; from 1925 to 1928 he served with business and investment firms in Duluth and Boston. In January, 1929, he joined the faculty of the University of Buffalo, became assistant dean there in the School of Economics and Business Organization and from there he came here to War Production Board. Mr. Livermore joined WPB in April, 1941, and is now director of materials and products division, bureau of planning and statistics.

W. C. Skuce, chairman, committee No. 4 (preparation for reconversion).—Mr. Skuce came to the War Production Board from the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., in November, 1942, as deputy director of the controlled materials plan division. He was appointed director of CMP division and acting director of inventory policy division in May, 1943. In April, 1944, was made deputy director, production controls bureau, which bureau included the controlled materials plan division, scheduling division, and the inventory policy division. October, 1944, he was named executive officer to the operations vice-chairman. Mr. Skuce had been with the General Electric Company since October of 1923, and when he left the company to come with WPB he was supervisor of inventory control on the staff of the vice-president in charge of manufacturing.

John L. Haynes, chairman, committee No. 5 (construction and construction controls).—Since December, 1944, Mr. Haynes has been director of the construction bureau. For two-and-one-half years previous to that, he was director of the building materials division. Before coming with the War Production Board, Mr. Haynes was chief engineer for the Securities Exchange Commission.

John C. Houston, chairman, committee No. 6 (basic priority controls).—After leaving Yale University, Mr. Houston was associated with the Federal Water Service Corporation from 1929 until 1937. During most of this period he was assistant to the vice-president of the Western New York Water Company, Buffalo. In 1937 he joined the R. P. Adams Company, manufacturer of industrial filters and heat exchangers, Buffalo. He was treasurer of this company until he left in March, 1942, to join the War Production Board. Mr. Houston's work with WPB has been primarily in the program bureau, first as executive assistant to the director of the bureau and later as director of the urgency rating division, which is responsible for the priorities system.

John F. Skillman, chairman, committee No. 7 (order structure and reports).—Mr. Skillman was employed as sales engineer of the VanDorn Iron Works Company, Cleveland, Ohio, which merged with the Berger Manufacturing Company in 1928 and became a division of the Republic Steel Corporation in 1930. From 1930 to 1942 he was employed with the Republic corporation as district manager in Indiana and Kentucky, and Detroit branch manager. He left the Republic Steel Corporation in June, 1942, to come with the conservation division of the War Production Board as chief of the ferrous metal section. In July, 1943, Mr. Skillman became deputy chief of the conservation and substitution branch of the conservation division and then assistant deputy director of the conservation division. He was then transferred to the office of operations vice-chairman as executive assistant to the operations vice-chairman in September, 1943, to continue order studies started in the conservation division preparing for reconversion and revocation of orders at the war's end.

A. C. C. Hill, jr., chairman, committee No. 8 (distribution controls).—Mr. Hill was secretary of the senate committee of commerce in 1932; from 1935 to 1940, assistant to executive vice-president, Guaranty Trust Company, prior to that, 1933 to 1935, he was executive officer, NRA. Mr. Hill was deputy director, priorities division, Office of Production Management, August, 1940, to March, 1941; executive officer, purchases division, Office of Production Management; chief of staff, Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, August, 1941, to January, 1942; assistant to Donald Nelson, chairman, War

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Production Board, January, 1942, to September, 1943. He was appointed deputy vice-chairman for civilian requirements, September, 1943.

Edward Browning, jr., chairman, committee No. 9 (imports, exports, shipping, stockpiling, and subsidies).—Mr. Browning enlisted in the United States Navy in 1919, and after an honorable discharge he entered the firm of George H. McFadden Brothers, international cotton merchant, Philadelphia. He became a partner of the firm in 1925, and continued as one until 1940, when he resigned to come to Washington with the National Defense Advisory Commission, where he served as liaison man in export controls from November, 1940, to December, 1941. He was then made assistant to the chief of the stockpile branch, bureau of stockpiling and transportation, and successively held various positions in the international work of the War Production Board until becoming deputy vice-chairman in this field.

Bernard L. Lamb, chairman, committee No. 11 (small business, newcomers, and veterans).—Mr. Lamb was a member of the staff of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, from 1914 to 1928. From 1928 to 1935, he was a member of the firm of Seth, Loew & Co., government bond dealer; 1935 to 1941 he held the office of Commissioner of Finance in the State of New Jersey; from 1938 to 1942 he was a member of the stock exchange firm of William H. Combs & Co.; from 1942 to 1943 he was special assistant to director, government division, War Production Board. From 1943 to 1944, Mr. Lamb was administrator-general of economic administration for the Iranian government, Teheran, in charge of government monopoly, procurement, distribution and sales, foreign trade controls, price stabilization, rent and wage controls. In October, 1944, he was appointed chief, office of reconversion, Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Surplus Warplant

—Continued from page 3

sale at a price based on leasehold earnings, or to be fixed by arbitration.

(b) That, whether for sale or for lease, the form of the bids be such as to take into consideration the objectives of the surplus property act in order to stimulate new enterprise and provide for full employment.

(c) That bids be required to state in detail the proposed future use of plants and facilities, together with an estimate of the number of persons who will be employed and the articles or commodities which will be produced.

(d) That the leases contain clauses against closing the plants to eliminate competition and providing that the leases maintain a stated number of employes during the term of the lease to prevent it from reverting to the government.

Tariff Bargains

—Continued from page 3

rates to equalize undue fluctuations in exchange rates between currencies.

4. Provide a basis of economic comparison on which rate changes are to be made.

The association said that the chemical industry believes that the general objective of world cooperation is excellent, and it joined in the hope that through greater cooperation a more stable and peaceful world may be organized. But, it added, stability and peace should not be secured by a process which would reduce the United States economy to a level lower than that produced by instability and war.

The brief pointed out that any tariff policy can be nullified by an improper financial policy or instability in foreign exchange and to illustrate this point cited the fluctuations downward in the franc and the pound sterling after the negotiation of the French and United Kingdom agreements. May 6, 1936, the date of the French agreement, the franc was quoted at $0.0658; by June 1, 1939, it had declined to $0.026. The pound sterling was quoted at $4.626 January 1, 1939, the date of the agreement with the United Kingdom; June 1, 1943, it was quoted at $4.03. Through such wide fluctuations there is the equivalent of a further drastic cut in the United States tariff, it was argued.

Prejudgment Unsound

The association continued:—

Tariff policy is and should continue to be primarily an economic question. Seemingly the current proposal would brush this idea aside, substituting political factors as the dominating consideration.

Thus, at a time when ordinary prudence indicates a careful, well-considered approach to a most confused postwar economic situation, it is proposed to throw caution to the winds and make plans as though we had definite knowledge of what is ahead.

Who knows what postwar competitive conditions will be in international markets As a matter of fact, no one does. We are all forced to make the best guesses possible. Certainly we must plan into the future. Yet the more uncertain we are as to what conditions will be, the more imperative the need to provide reliable safeguards.

Any other course would be reckless indeed.

The association compared the objectives of the tariff act of 1930 to encourage domestic industries and protect American labor with those of the tariff bargains act to promote foreign trade by affording easier access to our markets. This sounds reasonable and in fact is all quite in order up to the point where it would defeat the main objectives of the tariff act of 1930 to protect labor and enccurage industry, it was stated. Such protection and encouragement were definitely impaired in the tariff bargains act, it was added, by denying even a seriously injured producer his day in court by making sections 336 and 516 of the tariff act of 1930 inoperative as to products dealt with in tariff bargains.

In conclusion the brief stated:—

Reasons for Changes

We are opposed to arbitrary changes of more than 60 percent in the statutory rates contained in the tariff act of 1930, as is proposed in H. R. 2652. This is mainly for two reasons. First, we have no knowledge as yet as to what the effect will be of all the reductions in rates already made. It might well be that some of the reductions have already gone too far and it seems foolhardy to go on making changes without waiting to see what the practical results will be. And, second, changes in tariff rates should not be made on the judgment of a few people, no matter how competent they may be. The Congress should provide some definite economic basis by which the need for any changes in rates can be judged. In section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, differences in cost of production are used as the basis of measurement. This is completely reasonable in the case of competitive goods, if the factors stated below are taken into account:—

(a) Whether United States production is efficiently and economically conducted.

(b) The effect on the cost of a unit of production, of differences in wages, taxes, or other such factors which are beyond the power of mere technical efficiency to overcome.

Whether in war or peace, no great industrial nation can exist without a complete chemical industry, serving as it does not only the needs of the military, but almost all other industries as well. This fact is more apparent in time of war, for it is then that we can see clearly how helpless our military establishment would be without it. It hopes to play a similar part in the reconstruction to follow. Preservation and continued development of the chemical industry is therefore a national necessity.

Railroads Denied Dropping Of Southern Rate Probe

OPD Washington Bureau

The Supreme Court of the United States has denied a petition by eighteen railroads to reconsider its decision to hear the so-called "Georgia governor's" complaint that rail freight rates in the South are discriminatory against that section. The complaint, which alleged illegal conspiracy to maintain special rates in the South, was accepted by the supreme court in a 5-to-4 decision March 26. Twenty railroads were involved.

The petitioning railroads argued that consideration of the case by the supreme court would be contrary to the court's previously stated position that it cannot enjoin rates set by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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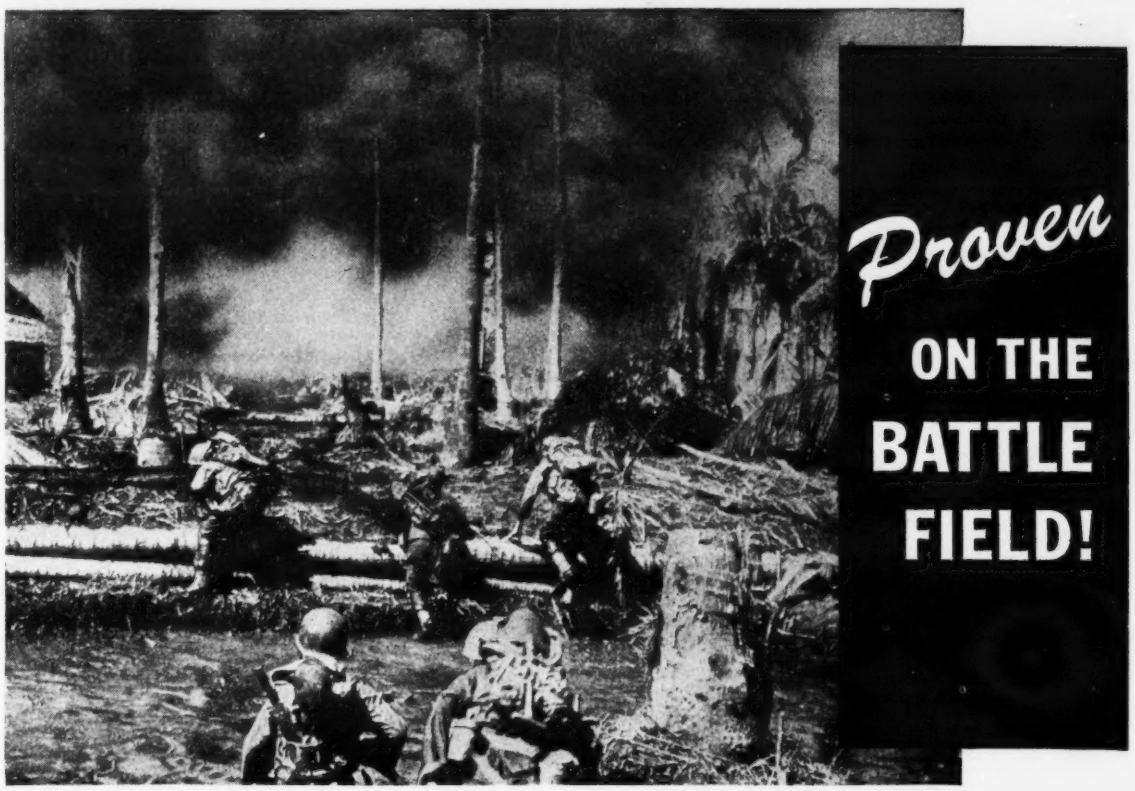

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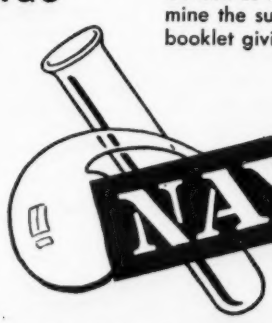
COATINGS

Early in the war the U. S. Army and Navy selected impregnating compositions based on chlorinated paraffin for treating canvas, duck and many other textiles to make them flame resistant, waterproof and mildewproof. Since then millions and millions of yards of fabric have been treated with Naylee Naypar —Chlorinated Paraffin—helping to safeguard Allied lives and matériel against the ravages of fire, water and mildew.

Soon Naylee Naypar will help protect many different types of products against these same destructive forces.

The urgency of the war has given tremendous impetus to the development of a product that is stable and compatible with many resinous plastics and film forming materials. Naylee Naypar can be easily and quickly compounded with pigments and film formers to give continuous coating in one operation. Its successful use in lacquer and paints, plastics and synthetic rubber as well as most textiles, would indicate a wide field of uses for Naypar.

Consult us with your problem—our chemists may be able to help you to determine the suitability of NAYPAR to your product. Write for FREE, informative booklet giving complete technical information.



NAYLEE
CHEMICALS
FOR INDUSTRY

NAYLEE CHEMICAL COMPANY
MILNOR STREET & ROBBINS AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 35, PA.
(Warehouses from Coast to Coast)

CHLORINATED HYDRO CARBONS • MURIATIC ACID • WETTING AGENTS • TUBE DRAWING COMPOUNDS

NCP-4

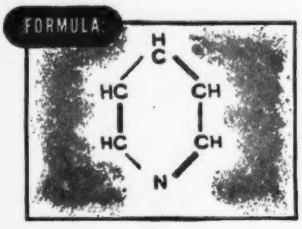
PYRIDINE

DEFINITION: One of the liquid nitrogen bases formed during the destructive distillation of coal. Many related nitrogen compounds—so called "pyridine bases"—are recovered during the purification of pyridine.

HISTORY: Discovered and isolated in a pure state from bone oil by T. Anderson in 1846. It was one of the earliest denaturants for alcohol.

FORMULA:

C_5H_5N



SOURCES: Pyridine is sometimes found in tobacco smoke, and has been isolated from bone oil, shale oil, lignite oils and certain petroleum oils. The chief commercial source is coal tar.

CHARACTERISTICS: Pyridine is a colorless liquid with a penetrating odor. It boils at 115° C and freezes at —42° C (—43.6° F) and is highly refractive to light. It weighs 8.20 pounds to the gallon. It will dissolve in water, alcohol, ether and combines with acids. It has antiseptic properties.

USES: Used in the manufacture of dyes and accelerators for rubber vulcanization, in waterproofing agents for fabrics and in the production of Niacin and sulfa drugs. Related bases are also used for synthesis of Niacin, a chemical of wide application as a vitamin in food enrichment.

GRADES: Classified on the basis of maximum distillation range in Degree Centigrade (of each type), as 2°, 10°, 15°, 20°, 30°, 50° to meet varying requirements. In addition, semi-refined or commercial grades are supplied. All grades are shipped in steel drums.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of pyridine for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Military demand for the major basic coaltar chemicals continued exceedingly heavy at the end of the month and there was no easement of supplies in any direction. How much of the tension would be relieved by the fall of the curtain on European hostilities was a matter of conjecture but there are possibilities that the supply picture might change appreciably. Shipments of benzol for essential military requirements have placed a limit on the civilian supply and kept the market tight. This condition was also vividly reflected in naphthalene, toluol and xylol, the latter two finding an active outlet into such protective coatings which are essential to the war effort.

Anilin remained in definitely short supply and so did intermediates derived from this base. The month has occasioned a steady increase in the requirements for aniilin oil to meet end-uses important to the war program. Output has not been sufficient to meet this demand and consumers' and producers' stockpiles have been thrown into the breach. The result showed a substantial dent in the available anilin supply with the strings pulled tighter on the markets position. No increase has been noted to date in the production of phthalic anhydride, while demand has shown an increasing tendency. The tight position of hydrogenated solvents has remained unaltered, the movement following the trail to government agencies. Vat dyes revealed a steady demand for military uses with chrome colors also moving freely for woolens necessary for army and navy requirements.

Steel operations for the week beginning April 23 were scheduled at 93.2 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 91.9 percent for the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 96.6 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,707,100 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,683,300 tons for the preceding week and 1,791,300 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Basic Products

Benzol—Demand affiliated with the war effort remained sufficient to prevent any relaxation from the market's tight position. Comparison of allocations for April with the preceding month show that solvents had 353,657 gallons, 69 percent of requests approved this month, compared with 357,236 gallons, 72 percent in March. The manufacturers of chemicals were allowed 311,366 gallons, 98 percent, against 389,361 gallons, 95 per cent, in March. Anthraquinone was given 161,660 gallons, compared with 142,580 gallons, 72 percent, in March.

Coaltar—This material has been moving all month under WPB regulation for specific essential requirements and as a substitute for fuel when the latter was not available.

Creosote Oil—Production continued to find a satisfactory outlet in the wood processing industry where demand for piling and railroad ties has shown considerable activity both for civilian and government requirements.

Cresylic Acid—Shipments for use in the manufacture of plastics, tricresyl phosphate and medicinals have kept available supplies of domestic and imported at a low level. Some material was also shipped for ore flotation and preservatives.

Naphthalene—Market continued under pressure all month from a demand covering end uses in phthalic anhydride, dyestuffs, tanning and wetting agents and agricultural insecticides. The overall demand continued considerably beyond current production and the market maintained a definitely tight position.

Phenol—Shipments to producers of plastics and plasticizers were about the same in April as in March or from 54 to 75 percent of requests. Dyes and inks were granted 354,000 pounds in April against 181,000 in March. The chemical industry was allocated 556,000 pounds in April, compared with 485,000 pounds in March. There was no sign of easement from the market's tight position. Production was well maintained with demand in excess of output.

Pyridin—In the previous issue, the paragraph on pyridin under allocations was misplaced under pyrethrum. The pyridin allocation for April states that requests were allocated on the following basis:—Sulfa drugs (36 percent of requests); other medicinals, water repellants (military only), vitamins, stabilizers and rubber chemicals (100 percent); dyestuffs (55 percent); disinfectants (80 percent).

Toluol—No improvement in the civilian supply position. WPB allowed 79,048 gallons for protective coatings in April, compared with 136,113 gallons in March. Dyes and intermediates were granted 121,153 gallons against 113,154 gallons in March, and chemicals were allowed 123,125 gallons, compared with 165,275 gallons in March.

Xylol—Military requirements continued to place a limit on the availability of material for other uses. Protective coatings were granted 1,237,811 gallons for April, compared with 1,369,748 gallons for March. Blends were allowed 960,092 gallons, against 732,642 gallons in March, and dyes and intermediates had 29,075 gallons approved in April compared with 22,253 gallons in March.

Chicago, April 20.—Orders are holding up well, and there is a brisk movement of coaltar bases. Buyers are showing more interest, but material available for general open market activity is still limited. Orders in general reveal a good volume. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 28c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c. per gallon.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Restricted production reported finding steady outlet for manufacture of dyes and intermediates considered essential to the war effort. Market held tight position with prices firm.

Benzoic, Technical—Stringency in benzol has kept production down and restricted the current movement mostly to regular consumers.

Fumaric—Slated to go under allocation June 1. Too much demand for current production which cannot be increased on account of shortage in basic materials and scarcity of manpower.

Gamma—Position reported tight with shipments confined principally to regular consumers manufacturing products affiliated with the war effort.

Maleic—Broad consuming demand was partly covered during the past month. Phthalic resins were allowed 78,570 pounds or 64 percent of requests against 76,575 pounds, 67 percent, in March. Maleic resins had 476,406 pounds, 38 percent approved, compared with 388,970 pounds, 34 percent, in March. Phenolic resins were allowed 22,825 pounds, 72.8 percent, against 13,750 pounds, 50 percent, in March.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended April 21 indicate the following output by by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,112,964
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	28,819,907
Benzol	gals.	3,631,777
Coaltar	gals.	13,472,723
Creosote oil	gals.	749,786
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,780,742
Phenol	lbs.	210,877
Toluol	gals.	726,355
Xylol	gals.	164,016

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

KOPPERS OFFERS

Tar Acid Oils

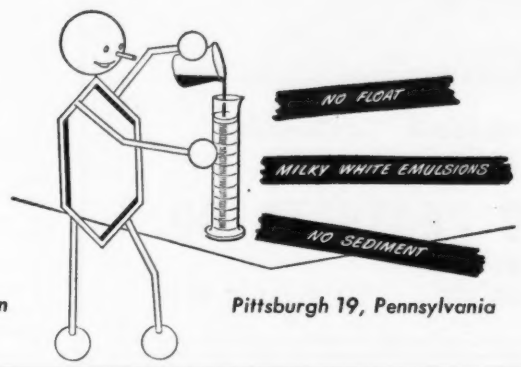
Koppers Tar Acid Oils are entirely of coal tar origin with tar acid content as specified to give, when properly compounded, guaranteed phenol coefficients on the basis of 1 unit of coefficient for each 5% of tar acid content in the tar acid oils.

These oils show no deposit of naphthalene at 0°C. and when finished disinfectant prepared from them is diluted with water, a white emulsion is assured.

Sulfonation residue is guaranteed not to exceed 5% and averages far below this amount.

Tar acid content is controlled by blending acid with neutral oil and consists entirely of xylenols and acids boiling above the xylenol range.

Samples gladly furnished upon request. Shipments subject to Allocation Order M-27.



KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.

Tar and Chemical Division *Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania*

Hydrogenated Solvents

Shipments reported to be essential to the war effort have taken care of the major part of current production and left an exceedingly limited amount of stock for civilian use. As long as output is channeled toward government agencies, a tight market position may be expected with only high-rated orders being recognized.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Demand has shown additional expansion during April and production has not shown any corresponding increase on account of the manpower shortage. Producers' and consumers' stocks have been required to meet the shortage and stockpiles have been reduced. The market closed the month in a definitely tight position. The largest allocation during the month was granted to makers of rubber chemicals. The total was 3,173,200 pounds, compared with 2,913,650 pounds in March. Dyes and pigments had 1,237,650 pounds approved against 1,266,600 pounds in March.

Dimethylanilin—Tight position of basic material held this market in short supply all month. Makers were allowed 498,190 pounds of anilin oil, which was only half of the amount requested.

Diphenylamine — While makers of explosives, rubber chemicals and phenothiazine were granted full allocations during the month other consumers were cutback to 39 to 76 percent of their requests. Manpower shortage and stringency of basic products held production down.

Phthalic Anhydride — Heavy demand, principally for synthetic resins, continued to feature the market. Production has not been sufficient to meet all requests and the supply position remained definitely tight. Total allocations for April were 15,359,377 pounds, compared with 14,100,938 pounds in March.

Coaltar Colors

Government orders reported to be responsible for the major part of current movement with vat dyes holding the lead. Fair shipments of chrome colors also noted for use in dyeing woolens. Civilian dyestuffs moved under former restrictions and regulations, textile mills taking as much as they can use under prevailing conditions. Inventories generally low with prices steady.

Wool Dyeing Discussed In Calco Bulletin

The technical paper, "Wool Dyeing: Effect of Variations in Wool," presented by Dr. R. H. Kienle, assistant director of research of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, at the annual meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, at Atlantic City, N. J., October 14, 1944, has been reprinted. The paper discusses some of the effects upon dyeing caused by variations existing in natural wool. It then proceeds to examine the effect of various wool processing operations upon the dyeing of wool. These effects are illustrated with graphs and photomicrographs.

Copies of the report may be obtained by addressing advertising department of the Calco Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J.

Textile Chemists to Discuss Detergents Vs. Soaps

The Northern New England Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold a meeting in the Andover Country Club, Andover, Mass., May 25. Discussion will be concerned with "Synthetic Detergents versus Soaps."

Cotton Manufacturers Elect Cannon President

Charles Cannon, president of Cannon Mills, Concord, N. Car., has been named chairman of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. He succeeds W. H. Hightower of Thomaston, Ga.

E.M. Sergeant Co. Moves

E. M. Sergeant Pulp and Chemical Company has moved to larger quarters at 7 Dey street, New York 7, N. Y. The company previously maintained its offices in the Empire State building.

REPUBLIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA

REPUBLIC STEEL
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ALSO

BENZOLS
1° — 2° — 90% — Motor

TOLUOLS
Nitration — Commercial

XYLOLS
3° — 5° — 10° — Commercial

AMMONIUM SULPHATE • CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items

REPUBLIC STEEL
CORPORATION
General Offices • Cleveland 1, Ohio
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
Shipping Points: Cleveland, Ohio • Warren, Ohio • Youngstown, Ohio
Canton, Ohio • Massillon, Ohio • Gadsden, Alabama • Birmingham, Alabama

STEARATES

ZINC
CALCIUM
ALUMINUM
MAGNESIUM

Dependable Deliveries
Unsurpassed Quality

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.
Established 1917
LONDON RD. & EUCLID AVE. CLEVELAND 12, OHIO

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

Subject to allocation by the War Production Board in accordance with General Allocation Order M-300 Schedule 61

Selling Agents
R. W. GREEFF & CO.
10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Tribune Tower Chicago 11, Ill.

MONTROSE CHEMICAL CO.
LISTER AVENUE NEWARK, N. J.

Protective Coatings Materials

Plans currently being made by manufacturers of protective coatings, and processors of their ingredients, for a speedy conversion of their operations from a wartime to a peacetime basis, upon a definite ending of the war in Europe, have received a sharp setback within the past week from official and semi-official notifications by the War Production Board, War Food Administration and other government bureaus that V-E Day will not signalize the release of any of the more important limitations and restrictions on the use of the materials essential in the making of finished paints, varnishes and lacquers designed for civilian employment.

Not until the successful completion of the war in the Pacific, according to these authorities, should the paint industry count upon any notable easing of these restraints on non-military uses of these materials, which include lead, zinc, metallic pigments and colors, glues, binders and virtually the entire list of synthetic resins as well as most of the natural resins.

There has already been some amelioration however, within the past week of the supply position of linseed oil users through a modification of their inventory limitations under the terms of the War Food Administration's order WFO-124, whereby paint and varnish manufacturers with unbalanced inventories are now permitted to replenish their stocks of special oils without making appeals to accomplish this end. The revised order bases its inventory limitations on six types of linseed oil—raw, boiled, blown, alkali refined, otherwise refined and polymerized—rather than on the aggregate total, so that consumers are now allowed to accept delivery of any of these types in an amount which will not cause inventories of any one particular type to exceed one-third of the amount used in the preceding calendar quarter, with an additional provision that one shipping unit may be accepted when the inventory in question is below the permitted maximum, even if acceptance may cause it to exceed the maximum.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Although taking further steps to prevent reflection of the metallic lead shortage in the quality of replacement storage batteries, WPB has shown no greater liberality in its allotments of lead to the protective coatings industry wherein that bureau had found it necessary shortly after the outset of the year to impose drastic restrictions on the amount available for the manufacture of lead chemicals and also on the amount which may be used in the production of white lead and red lead.

Prices for pig lead have remained unchanged for the week April 20-27 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Zinc slabs are still in inadequate supply for meeting all requirements of leadfree zinc oxide makers and those engaged in making the leaded zinc oxide not produced directly from the ore, but it is hoped that WPB's Zinc Labor Advisory Committee's urgent recommendation for the adoption by refiners of a 24-hour cycle of operations will soon result in a stepping up of production. Supplies of zinc ore continue fairly sizable. Quotations for zinc slabs have continued unaltered for the week April 20-27 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

White Lead — Although the use of both basic carbonate and basic sulphate white lead in the production of paints, varnishes and lacquers for civilian employment continues limited in each calendar quarter to 1,000 pounds or 8 percent of its use in the first six months of last year, producers of this pigment are unable to fill more than a relatively small percentage of the civilian use orders, for outside paint making, which continue to pour in upon them, as the supply situation continues taut, due to huge military takings and undiminished war requirements.

Zinc Oxide—It has become increasingly apparent within the past week that the present tension in the supply situation of all forms of zinc oxide will in no wise be relieved in its entirety by the ending of the European war, as the requirements of the navy and other branches of the military establishment are sure to keep at high levels until the conclusion of the war in the Pacific. Leadfree zinc oxide continues under complete allocation control, while the supply of the leaded grades is held down by the heavy and constantly increased takings of the users of any and all of the now scarce white pigments.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapinene, 1c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, 1c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2'

Fillers and Extenders

Gypsum—In steadily increasing demand for the making of fireproof sidings, laths and sheathings in such new construction as is now under way, with great potentialities for a huge further expansion of the gypsum products industry looming in the postwar era. Shipments of gypsum in California during 1944, according to the California Division of Mines, Department of Natural Resources, amounted to 558,488 net tons, valued at $949,833.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—Though the drain upon stocks of channel black through the gigantic takings of the manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires continues undiminished, production of this type of carbon black is growing by leaps and bounds, thanks largely to the steadily expanding output of government-financed plants, and is now confidently counted upon to minimize and eventually end this drain on channel black inventories. WPB's Rubber Bureau, elucidating the purpose of direction 12 to rubber order R-1, has explained that this direction, which amends list 35 of appendix II, has removed the restriction, hitherto imposed upon the use of channel blacks as well as furnace blacks by specifying the ratio between these two types that must be observed in the manufacture of rubber and synthetic rubber products, without, however, permitting any increase in the total of all types of blacks allowed

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—Because of increased military needs for naphthenic acid and naphthenates, the War Production Board has further restricted the use of these chemicals, announcing that, beginning with its June allocation, the use of naphthenate driers for all military paints as well as civilian-use paints will be absolutely prohibited, with the exception of the end uses described in specifications AN-TT-P-656b and USA 3-201, both of which refer to zinc chromate primers. For the last three years, WPB had increasingly restricted the use of naphthenates as paint driers for any except military uses until latterly it has denied virtually all civilian use applications.

Stearates—Continue in keen demand, with the market for all types becoming constantly stronger, as the supply situation in stearic acid tightens still further. Buying interest is now so extensive as to cause some producers to decline additional orders except for old customers.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Alcohol—In recognition of lowered costs of production, prices of normal fermentation butyl alcohol produced in Illinois and Indiana are to be reduced on May 1 by the leading manufacturers by a half cent per pound, making the revised quotations 17.3c. per pound in tankcars and, in drums,

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

STEARATES

Stocks at
- NEW YORK
- CHICAGO
- ST. LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
- DALLAS
- BOSTON
- SHAWNEE, OKLA.
- LOS ANGELES
- SAN FRANCISCO
- OAKLAND
- SEATTLE
- PORTLAND, ORE.

ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE

FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

ORGANIC **WOBURN** CHEMICALS
CHEMICAL CORP. (N. J.) Harrison, N. J.
Woburn, Mass. Toronto, Canada Lake Wales, Fla. Moore Haven, Fla.

RED YELLOW **IRON OXIDES** BROWN BLACK
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, New York 7
Established 1889

ZINC, U. S. P. MAGNESIUM **STEARATES** ALUMINUM, Mono-, Di-, Tri-, Stearate CALCIUM
Uniform Quality, for All Uses
THE CAPITAL CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio

Volclay
MOST COLLOIDAL
BENTONITE
VOLCLAY WYOMING BENTONITE — Granulated or air-floated
B C VOLCLAY — Micron-sized powder for pharmaceuticals
K W K VOLCLAY — Disperses easily in water
PANTHER CREEK — Non-swelling Southern Bentonite
AMERICAN COLLOID COMPANY
361 West Superior Street, Chicago 10, Illinois
MINES AND PLANTS IN THREE STATES

ALKYDOL PRODUCTS
1. Alkyd Resins meeting Government Specifications.
2. Phenolic and Maleic Resins for Varnishes, Inks, and Lacquers.
3. Ester-Gums, Pale and Extra Hard—Polyol Esters.
4. Alk-Oils A and R.
5. Dehydrated Castor Oils.
6. Talloil Products—oil quota free.
7. Paint—Enamel—Grinding Liquids.

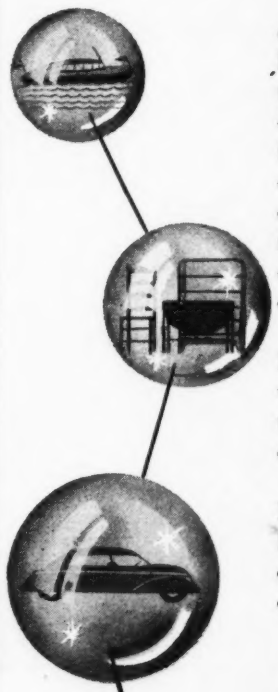
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS TO

ALKYDOL LABORATORIES, INC.
3242 SO. 50th AVENUE CICERO 50, ILLINOIS

METALLIC STEARATES
ALUMINUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
ZINC STEARATE
Many Other Metallic Soaps

THE **BEACON** COMPANY
PURITY · UNIFORMITY · DEPENDABILITY
Chemical Manufacturers
97 BICKFORD STREET · BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
In Canada: PRESCOTT & CO., REG'D., 774 ST. PAUL ST., W. MONTREAL

From **NEO-FAT 190** ...a better coating



Chemically, Neo-Fat 190 is a triglyceride of mixed twenty carbon chain fatty acids.

Practically, Neo-Fat 190 is an economical, fast-drying, easily-bodied, light-color oil of acceptable analytical uniformity. It is offered on its own merits of performance and may be used "as is" or may be modified with other oils to fit almost any specification for use in paints, varnishes, enamels, roof cements, and a host of other protective coverings.

If you have not yet discovered Neo-Fat 190, we suggest that you write for full particulars about this highly efficient synthetic drying oil.

Neo-Fat 190 is just one of many Neo-Fats now serving American Industry. Have you seen our brochure of the entire series? Yours on request.

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION
Armour and Company
1355 WEST 31ST STREET
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

18.3c. in carlots and 18.8c. in less than carlots.

Butyl Acetate—A downward adjustment of prices for butyl acetate of normal fermentation, produced in Illinois and Indiana, amounting to 0.35c. per pound, has been announced by the leading manufacturers, effective May 1. The revised quotations are:—in tankcars, 16.9c.; in drums, 17.9c. in carlots and 18.4c. in less than carlots.

Diethyleneglycol—There has been no recent change in prices of this material. Reference in the April 23 issue of OPD to a lowering of a half cent per pound in its quotations was due to a misunderstanding.

Monoethanolamine — A report of a recent downward revision of a half cent per pound in prices of this material, appearing in the April 23 issue of OPD, has proven unfounded. Prices have been unchanged for many months.

Glues and Binders

Casein—A further tapering off in the demand has obviated a tightening of the supply situation, although only one additional arrival of Argentine casein has been noted within the past week, and domestic production has continued to be held down by lack of incentive in OPA ceilings and current market price levels for converting dry skim milk into acid or rennet precipitated casein on which the profit margin is less than that on the unprocessed material, for which there is a ready and profitable market on lend-lease account. The arrival of Argentine casein referred to above has consisted of a cargo of 21,015 bags, weighing 2,354,534 pounds, or approximately 1,177¼ tons.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Trading in gum rosin on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange and transactions in individual private offerings at interior points have continued to be stalemated, this past week, by a further delay in the issuance by the Office of Price Administration of the long-expected uniform ceiling prices on this commodity for producers and dealers. For, in the absence of this new price schedule, virtually no selling proffers have been made from the scanty stocks of old crop material still in the hands of producers and recognized suppliers while new crop gum has been withheld, largely in the form of unprocessed gum. And it has become increasingly evident that the holders of this oleoresinous product have determined to withhold their supplies for the confidently-awaited higher ceilings which they deem warranted in view of the greatly increased cost of production.

Locally, there has been a keen, but largely unsatisfied demand for both gum and wood rosins, with signs of growing tension in the latter.

Savannah, April 27—.Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	*Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	...	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	...	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	...	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	...	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	...	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	...	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	...	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	...	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	...	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	...	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	...	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	...	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	...	6.55
	—Drums—				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	83	164	110	...	174
Shipments	109	...	88	...	...
Stocks	2,189	2,344	2,366	...	2,540

* Savannah market closed in observance of Memorial Day in the South.

Turpentine—With the demand for gum turpentine somewhat lessened by inability of paint handlers to obtain this Spring their usual quotas of exterior protective coatings, due to the drastic restrictions imposed on civilian uses of these materials, the current influx of new crop spirits has proved sufficient to meet most requirements, this past week. No additional withdrawals have been made of late from CCC stocks which, according to the latest inventory statement, show a total of 1,510,000 gallons still on hand. Current offerings have been readily absorbed at advances which aggregated 1 cent per gallon and carried the Savannah quotation upward to 81c.

Savannah, April 27—.Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	—Bulk gallons— Cents.	Sales.	—Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	80	850	...	...	13,988
Tuesday	80	...	36	4	14,020
Wednesday	80¼	3,750	12	...	14,032
*Thursday	...	...	...	...	...
Friday	81	1,250	77	660	13,449

* Savannah market closed in observance of Memorial Day in the South.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—All the hitherto entertained expectations for a material easing of the supply situation in alkyd resins and a lifting of the present strict restrictions on civilian uses therof, after the ending of the war in Europe, have been dissipated this past week by the statement made to the Alkyd Resins Industry Advisory Committee by representatives of the military establishment, to the effect that, although army requirements for these resins may show a slight decrease after V-E Day, navy requirements for them for use in the Pacific war area will be much heavier, as a greater quantity of specializing types of protective coatings will be needed for military equipment, as the Pacific war theatre operations expand, due to the high humidity of the jungle areas in the Far East.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum — Together with the steadily increasing buying interest manifested in gilsonite and the petroleum base asphaltums, there is a steadily mounting demand and constantly amplified volume of purchasing in the so-called residue pitches derived from the erstwhile waste materials in cottonseed, corn, soybean, palm and fish oils which have been recovered, treated and converted into valuable products in this field. Prices are being well maintained throughout the list.

Copal—Although benefited materially by the recent action by OPA, in establishing primary market ceiling prices on the three unsorted grades of Congo copal gum at levels in line with British purchasers' ceilings, and in lifting slightly the domestic ceiling prices for these grades, while also pleased by WPB's issuance of long-awaited licenses covering the 1,000 tons allocated to the United States for the second quarter of this year, the American importers of this natural resin are still somewhat circumscribed in their operations by the relatively meager character of their inventories and by the necessity for securing authorization from WPB for each contemplated shipment of this material to their customers.

Shellac—A notable shortage of seedlac and T.N. shellac, amid a plethora of orange, lemon and other pale grades, continues to restrict operations in the shellac industry in this country, as the rather tight supply situation in the first-mentioned grades has not been relieved to any noteworthy extent by the latest rather small, and presumably the last, of the arrivals from the Kusmi crop and the Defense Supplies Corporation has become reluctant to release much more of these types from its stocks, for fear of diminishing its stockpile below the limits set for probable war production requirements.

Though offers of the new Bysaikhi or principal Spring crop are being made from India in somewhat greater volume, they are not yet being accepted in large numbers and none of this crop material can be expected to reach here until late next month or early in June, and perhaps not until the close of the last-mentioned month or in July. Hence, with a hiatus in arrivals seemingly inevitable for at least a month to come, business in these grades of shellac is apparently bound to be curtailed materially from this time on until the advent of Summer.

Although the aggregate shipments of shellac from India for last year reached a grand total 305,887 packages, or about 16,344½ short tons, total ship-

Another New Wartime Development with a Big PEACETIME Potential

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COLOR DIVISION
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Chlorinated Paraffins

Chlorinated Paraffins are supplied as non-volatile liquids, soft solids or hard brittle resins depending upon the chlorine content.

They are used as plasticizers and resins in protective coatings, inks, plastics, synthetic rubbers and coated fabrics; as additives in lubricants and as chemical intermediates.

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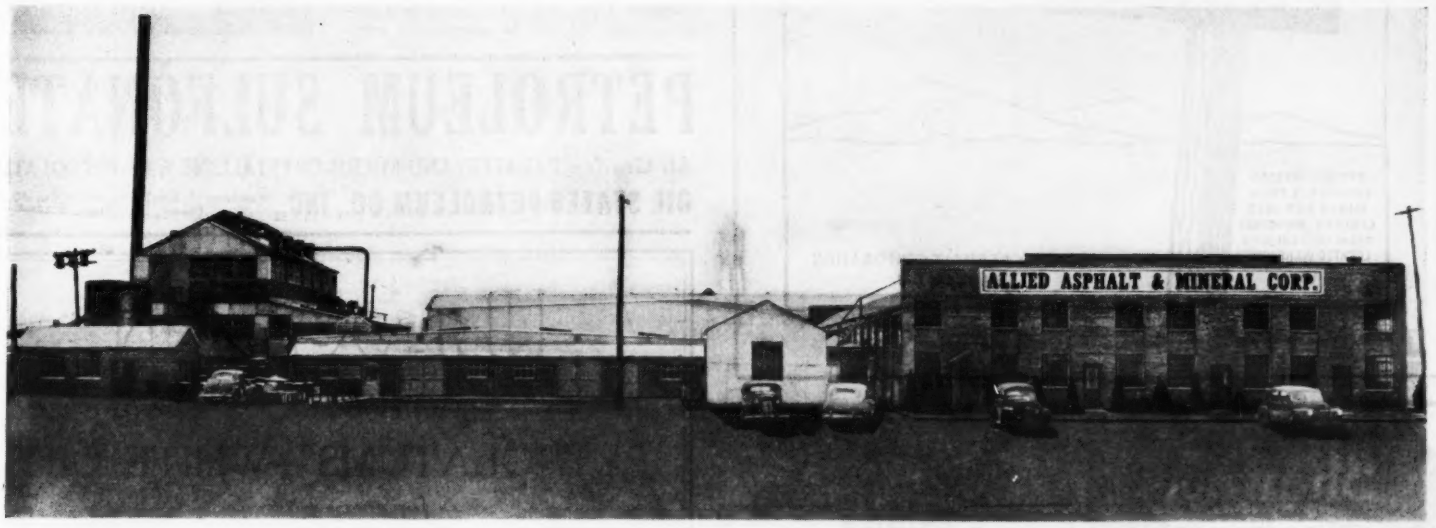

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Agents and Warehouse Stocks in Principal Centers

BALTIMORE Wm. Graham & Co.	CINCINNATI Deeks & Sprinkel	HOUSTON Joe Coulson Company	MONTREAL Conant Company Ltd. 3975 St, Ambroise St.	PITTSBURGH Jos. A. Burns	SEATTLE Carl F. Miller & Co.
BOSTON Mulcahy & Griffin	CLEVELAND S. S. Skelton	KANSAS CITY John T. Kennedy Sales Co.	NEW ORLEANS E. P. Lastrapes	PORTLAND, ORE. Miller & Zehrung Chem. Co.	ST. LOUIS Harry G. Knapp
CHICAGO Philip E. Calo Co.	DETROIT C. W. Hess Co.	LOS ANGELES Pitts & Loughlin	PHILADELPHIA Loos & Dilworth, Inc.	SAN FRANCISCO E. M. Walls	TORONTO A. S. Paterson

ments of seedlac for 1944 amounted to only 64,192 packages, or only 5,392⅛ short tons, as set forth in the appended table.

To all the consuming countries, the total exports of shellac from Calcutta for the entire twelve months of 1944, compared with those for each of the two preceding years, make the following showing:

	Packages		
	1944	1943	1942
Orange	221,926	105,297	193,126
Garnet	5,100	3,889	5,942
Button	14,569	2,403	9,104
Seed	64,192	6,954	72,593
Other kinds	100	*25	135
Totals	305,887	118,568	280,900

* Sticklac.

FILAC
CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
"Available in Flakes"

Paint Raw Materials

—Continued from page 7

of business occurs it will have an adequate supply.

Lithopone

Lithopone will be short for the balance of the year. There is very little required for military purposes, which means that the entire production is for civilian use. Leadfree zinc is under strict allocation by the War Production Board. Naturally, this condition will not change during the balance of this year.

WPB Restrictions

B. M. Belcher, of the chemicals bureau of the War Production Board, in discussing "Present-day Restrictions" said that the civilian shortages reflects the manpower shortage. He added that the manpower shortage naturally included construction and transportation.

Cans for Paint

D. B. Craver, of the American Can Company, said that the composite plate situation looked good on January 1, but that it was very serious now. Mr. Craver said that the container situation had been critical for a long time because of the manpower shortage. Cans for the paint industry, Mr. Craver said, can only be made from inventories the various companies have on hand. No new plate, he said, will be allotted. Through May, and possibly through June, Mr. Craver said, this drastic measure will be enforced. Most likely, he added, it will carry through until the food products have been packed for the year.

Cartons

Herbert H. Gwathmey, of the Hinde & Dauch Paper Company, in talking on cartons, said that the average box manufacturer has barely enough raw materials to run his AA-1 and AA-2 quotas, and practically not enough material to run his plant at capacity. He said that May and June will be very tight months for the container industry. He added that the real pinch was on and just how long it will last is anybody's guess.

Outlook for Brushes

Kent Currie, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, said that the greatest problem in the brush industry was the manpower situation. He said that the supply of brushes will probably remain the same until after the third quarter of 1945.

Conditions in Industry

George H. Priest, of the National Paint and Varnish Association, gave a summary of conditions in the industry, and J. C. Kelly, of the Hilo Varnish Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y., presented what he called the postwar sales outlook.

Witco Chemical 25 Years

—Continued from page 3

Carbon Company. In 1936 Witco formed the Continental Carbon Company, completing in the following year at Sunray, Tex., the largest single channel carbon black plant in the country.

Two additional Witco affiliated plants are being pushed to meet the renewed demands for carbon black; the new Continental plant at Sunray, Tex., which was built in record time and went into operation April 5, and the new plant of the Panhandle Carbon Company, nearing completion at Wico, New Mexico, which is expected to be in production before July 1.

In 1927 Witco acquired the Pioneer Asphalt Company and plant in Lawrenceville, Ill., for production of mineral rubber and asphalt specialties. Recently the Automotive Specialties Division was organized for the purpose of further developing and marketing special mastics, bag sealing compounds and rust inhibitors for the protection of ordnance material during shipment and storage.

In 1938 Witco completed and placed in operation a new research and development laboratory on the site of the company's twenty-acre asphalt plant in Chicago.

Pfizer & Co. Elects

At a meeting, April 12, of the board of directors of Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, New York, the following officers of the company were elected for the ensuing year:—Chairman of the board, George A. Anderson; president, John L. Smith; vice-presidents, John E. McKeen and Albert A. Teeter; vice-president and secretary, Elmer C. Otto; treasurer, Louis M. Timblin.

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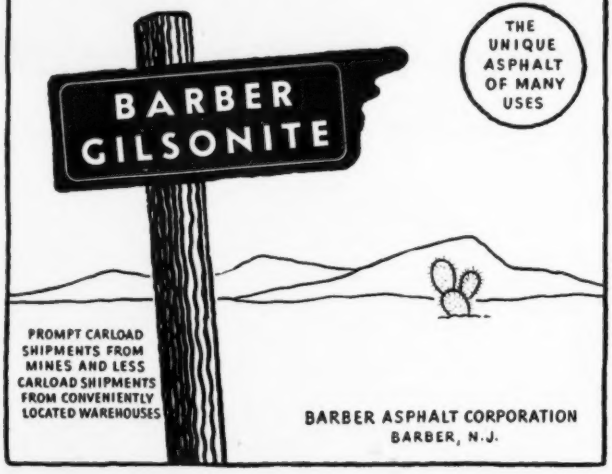
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THE UNIQUE ASPHALT OF MANY USES
PROMPT CARLOAD SHIPMENTS FROM MINES AND LESS CARLOAD SHIPMENTS FROM CONVENIENTLY LOCATED WAREHOUSES
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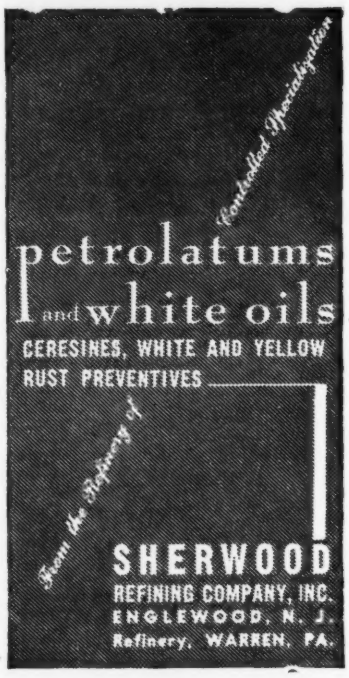

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Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products
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Petroleum Derivatives

Petroleum chemicals, notably liquefied petroleum gases and the other fortifiers of high-octane aviation gasoline, continue in short supply insofar as civilian uses are concerned, with little or no likelihood of becoming any easier after the ending of the war in Europe. Nor is there any improvement in sight in non-military supplies of fuel oil or kerosene while the war in the Pacific keeps going at a steadily increasing tempo, albeit there is a vague promise of a 50 percent increase in the amount of civilian type gasoline as rapidly as it can be made available after V-E Day. For it has become increasingly evident that both of these liquid fuels will be required on a hugely mounting scale for the operation of jet-propelled planes as well as for motorized fighting equipment in the intensified clash of arms in the Far East.

The increasing demands upon the liquefied petroleum gas industry in connection with the war in the Pacific are advanced by the Petroleum Administration as the principal reason why there can be no easing of existing restrictions on the use of butane, propane and the other lighter hydrocarbons for home-heating and cooking. And the steadily increasing employment of paraffin and chlorinated paraffin for packaging military supplies and for lend-lease purposes amply explains the unabated tension in the supply situation in the paraffin market.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Although by no means liberal, the supply of xylol allotted to the processors of these high solvency aromatic naphthas is proving sufficient for their basic needs, although this is due in no small measure to the further shrinkage of the demand from civilian users. Prices continue well maintained for both Class A and Class B solvents and also for their blends.

Cleaners' Naphtha—In undiminished request on both military and civilian accounts, with prices firmly held throughout.

Lacquer Diluent—Continues moving steadily into consuming channels in the paint trade, with takings on military account slightly surpassing those on the score of civilian uses.

Mineral Spirit — Buying interest keeps high in this material. Market steady.

Rubber Solvent—Virtually all offerings and even the current production are still being absorbed by the synthetic rubber manufacturers. Tone exceedingly strong.

Stoddard Solvent—Moving in mounting volume into both military and civilian drycleaning channels.

V.M. & P. Naphtha—Extensive purchasing of this naphtha specialty continues to be reported, with paint and varnish makers engaged in war production work obtaining the bulk of the offerings.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, April 27.—Business in petroleum solvents and diluents in this Midwest area continues fairly good, with supplies still tight for most types of material. Orders are giving no indication of tapering off.

Los Angeles, April 27.—The demand and buying interest in Class A and Class B aromatic solvents continued unchanged in the Pacific coast area, with the supply situation very tight. Cleaners' naphtha and lacquer diluent remain in good demand with the market strong.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—With the requirements of the manufacturers of high-octane aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber and other materials urgently needed in the conduct of the global war calling for virtually the entire output of this lighter hydrocarbon, there is little left for home heating and cooking purposes or for privately-operated industrial processes. PAW has announced that there will be no increase in the supply of any of the liquefied petroleum for home use with the ending of the war on the Hitler gang and that home owners will not be permitted to make any new installations for the use of these gases with the conclusion of hostilities on the European Continent, as the increased demands upon the lqiuefied petroleum gas industry in connection with the war in the Pacific preclude any easing of the existing restrictions.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Heptane—In steadily increasing inquiry. Tone firm.

Hexane—Buying interest mounting in this gas. Market strong.

Octanes—Moving in increasing volume into new and old channels. Prices well maintained.

Pentanes—Continue in keen demand on military account and in only slightly lesser request on civilian account.

Propane—Conditions in the market for this liquefied gas continue identical with those noted above as prevailing in butane.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes — An unabattedly active movement of these waxes continues to be noted under the leadership of the standard process waxes, both for home consumption and export.

Paraffin — Government instructions, amounting to directives, commanding producers to turn over their output of crude-scale wax to chlorinators and other processors of wax packagings for the making of wrappings for war materials, together with the insistent and undiminished requirements of lend-lease accounts are keeping the quantity of this crude wax available for other purposes down to meager proportions. Hence there is still a shocking scarcity of the refined grades.

Petrolatums — A moderately active demand continues to be reported for U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades of petroleum jelly, with prices well maintained throughout the list.

White Mineral Oils — Both U.S.P. and technical grades are still moving in fair volume into consuming channels. Leading producers are still adhering to their price schedules, and only occasional price shading is noted on the part of suppliers overstocked in some lines.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—PAW has called upon the country's producers of crude oil, natural gasoline and other petroleum liquid, to swell their daily average rate of production still further, to a new alltime high record rate of 5,198,480 barrels daily for next month. This May rate, it may well be noted, would be 41,520 barrels above the previous alltime record rate of 5,156,960 barrels, certified by PAW for April.

OPA has granted nineteen additional increases in prices of crude oil for the same number of stripper well pools. These latest markups under the stripper well premium payment plan, which is made reteroactive to April 1, range from 2 cents to 35 cents per barrel.

The crude oil production rate for the week ended April 21 is reported to have amounted to 5,797,915 barrels daily, or 13,150 barrels less than that for the previous week.

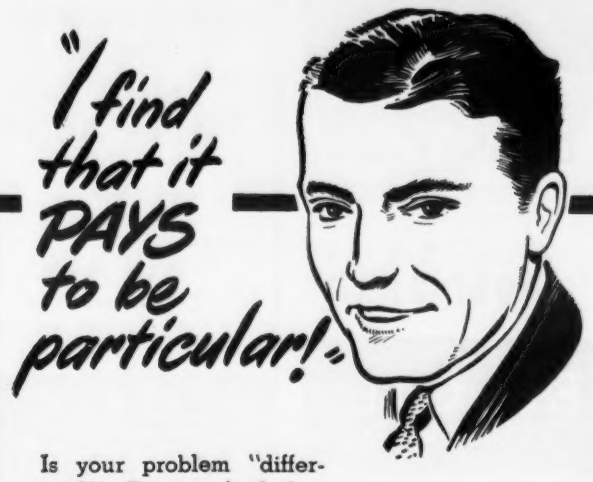
Crude oil runs to refineries for the same week averaged 4,676,000 barrels daily, compared with 4,770,000 barrels for the preceding week.

Stocks of crude oil and its products on the East coast increased in the week ended April 21 by 1,816,000 barrels to 60,341,000 barrels.

Fuel Oil—OPA has announced that primary fuel oil suppliers and dealers will operate during the next heating season under virtually the same simplified rationing system adopted at the beginning of the heating year that ends August 31, 1945.

Gasoline—Nationwide stocks of gasoline have registered a decline of 2,306,000 barrels for the week ended April 21. This is the largest reduction in the country's stocks for any weekly period in several months. On April 21, supplies of civilian grades of gasoline amounted to 51,617,000 barrels.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Another indication of the scarcity of drying oils in the world markets is seen in inquiries for the shipment of oiticica and tung oils from this country to Europe. Offerings of new crop oiticica oil from Brazil have been limited and firmly held at prevailing quotations. Reports from Brazil indicate production has been hampered by the delayed deliveries of nuts to mills because of poor transportation facilities. Outside of tung oil stocks, held in the government stockpile, available supplies were scarce, owing to the steady buying of late for consumer's account. Domestic crushing of tung oil was reported ended for this season. Linseed oil supply situation has become worse. Stocks have been steadily dwindling and unless relief is forthcoming soon, either from the Argentine or from the government stockpile, current small stocks of this oil were expected to disappear within the next thirty or sixty days.

Heavy wartime demand for soybean oil in the manufacture of shortening and oleomargarin, increased crushings of soybeans in the United States approximately 121 percent in the 1941-44 period, according to the Bureau of the Census.

In 1944, the 4,347,775 tons of soybeans crushed, produced 1,245,873,000 pounds of crude soybean oil. Consumption in 1944, totaled 1,219,219,000 pounds, of which approximately 56 percent was used in the production of shortening, 19 percent in oleomargarin, 2 percent in paint and varnish, and about 23 percent in various other commodities. In 1941, the 1,970,811 tons of soybeans produced 585,629,000 pounds of crude oil. Of the consumption that year, 47 percent was used in the production of shortening, 16 percent in oleomargarin, 9 percent in paint and varnish, and 28 percent in various other products.

Cottonseed Oil

Activity was mainly for delivery of crude and refined cottonseed oil on allocations during the week. Consuming inquiry continued keen, but business was slow owing to the lack of offerings. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Cotton ginnings from the 1944 crop totaled 11,839,366 running bales, as compared with 11,128,524 bales in 1943 and 12,438,033 bales in 1942, according to the Bureau of Census.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	14.31 bid
July	....	....	14.22 bid
September	....	....	14.10 bid
October	....	....	13.95-14.30
December	....	....	13.75 bid
March	....	....	13.55 bid

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all prices ceilings).

Memphis, April 26.—Trading in crude vegetable oils was at a standstill, though buyers were showing an active inquiry. Mills apparently sold against seed holdings. Cotton, peanut and soybean meals offered at ceilings with demand slow. Frequent rains and cool weather delaying farm work.

Linseed Oil

The tight linseed oil supply situation is steadily becoming worse. Consumption of oil while restricted by government limitations was appreciably reducing light supplies and with no relief in sight for the augmentation of stocks, crushers holdings in this area it was stated may be cleaned up within the next sixty days, if not sooner. Moderate quantities were taken last week by consumers against former contracts and government directives.

Additional information was lacking concerning the progress of negotiations between government officials and the Argentine government for the exchange of fuel for flaxseed or linseed oil. Latest advices reported that plans were progressing favorably.

Advices from Buenos Aires, April 25, stated the Minister of Agriculture promised farmers that the policy to maintain remunerative prices for oilseeds and grains would be continued.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	195.3

The War Food Administration has amended WFO No. 124, effective April 24, to permit users of linseed oil greater flexibility in their operations by basing inventory limitations on the quantity of oil on hand by types rather than by the aggregate total. Users may accept delivery of each type of the oil (raw, boiled, blown, alkali refined, otherwise refined, and polymerized) up to one-third of the quantity of that type used in the previous calendar quarter. The original order prohibited acceptance of any type as long as the aggregate total of all types was in excess of the 30-day limitation.

The amendment also changed the certification provision of the order by inserting a requirement that users certify (before accepting delivery of oil) whether they are subject to WFO 42a or 42b and, if so, whether they have filed form 42-1 as required by the orders.

Minneapolis, April 26.—Trading was routine with liberal quantities of FR-10s being issued and movement of oil to consuming channels in fair to good volume.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	3,600,000	7,020,000
Since Sept. 1	156,380,000	219,250,000

Los Angeles, April 25.—Linseed oil remains steady at the ceiling. Contract deliveries have been good. Trade reports indicate that unseasonally late frosts during the first week in April caused considerable damage to the flaxseed crop in parts of the Imperial Valley, and yields may be considerably smaller than anticipated earlier in the year. Oil was quoted at 14.5c. per pound in tankcars, and drums 14.9c. carlots,

Flaxseed—Market firm. Seed receipts slightly improved.

Minneapolis, April 25.—A liberal increase in the volume of cars for use in the movement of grains in the Northwest has resulted in a larger movement of flax from country districts. This relief in daily receipts has enabled crushers to extend their estimate of operating time for another 20 to 30 days at the present rate of 25 and 30 percent of capacity.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1945-44	Receipts 1944-43	Shipments 1945-44	Shipments 1944-43
This week	91,500	160,500	58,500	39,000
Since Sept. 1	10,509,500	19,905,000	1,659,500	2,437,000

Flaxseed markets at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, April 27.—No flaxseed shipments were made during the week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,622,000 bushels. Argentine flaxseed was quoted at $2.26½ per bushel, nominal.

Hull, April 27.—Bombay, £32¼, April; Calcutta, £30¾, April; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Arrivals of 4,165 bags of kernels were noted for delivery on allocation.

Cottonseed—Receipts of 2,045 drums were reported for consignment on former contracts.

Oiticica—Arrivals were reported totaling 1,500 drums and 880 tons in bulk for delivery against prior contracts. The bulk of this oil has been sold for delivery to consumers and offerings continued limited on the spot. The Brazilian market remains firm and July-August shipments were quoted on the basis of 23c. per pound, drums, New York delivery, subject to arrival. On the spot, light supplies were held at 24c. in drums.

Soybean—The War Food Administration's 1945 soybean support price to farmers will be $2.04 per bushel for green and yellow, grading United States No. 2 with moisture-content of 14 percent delivered to country elevators and processing plants. Premium of 1 cent per bushel will be paid for each ½ percent under 11 to 14 percent moisture. Discounts of 1½ cents for each ½ percent in excess of 14 to 18 percent moisture and 2 cents for ½ percent in excess of 18 percent. Dis-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

counts of ½c. per bushel also will be made for each pound under 54 pounds per bushel, and of ¼c. for each 5 percent or fraction thereof in excess of 15 percent of split beans and two-tenths of a cent per bushel for each 1 percent of green damage in excess of 3 percent total damage. When damage exceeds 3 percent, the first 3 percent will be considered other than green damage.

Tung—Moderate volume of sales have practically cleaned up offerings from producers at ceilings. Domestic production was reported closed for this season. Inquiry continued fairly active from domestic users and from Europe.

Atlanta, April 25.—The market for oilseed products was sluggish but offerings were comparatively light and held at ceilings. Demand for meals for feed was quiet. Some meals have been released for use as fertilizers.

Chicago, April 25.—Steady prices and a firm market tone continued to feature the vegetable oil market. A continued tightening on supply is keeping the market inflexible and buyers are hard put to find sufficient material. Prices strong at ceilings.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Little of new interest in this market. Production continued small and the lack of supplies curtailed trading. Demand was active and unsatisfied. Market firm at ceilings.

Lard—Limited quantities moving at ceilings. Offerings scarce with production sold up. Demand continued to exceed supplies. War Food Administration, April 25, revised its price support program for hogs to include choice and good butcher hogs of all weights up to 300 pounds. Previously the program covered weights up to 270 pounds. The support price is $13 a hundred pounds, Chicago basis, and will continue to September 1, 1946.

Tallow — Production of tallow was slightly larger than heretofore, but the increase was inadequate to meet current demand. Prices maintained at ceilings.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Reports from Florida indicated the start of menhaden fishing operations off that coast. A good inquiry noted for crude oil with producers not offering. Demand for refined grades was fairly active, but sellers restricting sales to small lots.

Baltimore, April 25.—It is estimated that some thirteen to fifteen vessels of menhaden fishing companies were sent out last week from Fernandina, Fla., to resume Spring operations, but with no results for the first few days. Crude oil ceiling remains at 8.9c. per pound, tank-cars, works.

Sardine—While business was slow, bids for crude oil at ceilings were not commanding attention. Reports from the Pacific coast stated the bulk of next season's production has been sold. Interest in refined oil was moderate. Trading was held to small quantities.

Los Angeles, April 25.—The crude sardine oil market was tight, with active buying interest in evidence. Supplies were short. Oil firm at the ceiling of 66.75c. per gallon.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Conditions remain firm under scarcity of material. Deliveries against contracts in good request. Prices well held at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Business restricted to small quantities owing to sold-up production. Market firm at ceilings.

Chicago, April 25.—Trade in fatty acids is quiet, but market remains firm with supplies scarce.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Offerings were fairly liberal. Inquiry has slackened, but market remains steady at ceilings.

Linseed Meal—Crushers unable to accept new business, owing to oversold production.

Minneapolis, April 26.—Demand for linseed meal continued far in excess of offerings and crushers were unable to make any forward commitments because of the very uncertain situation regarding the crush.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	6,980,000	11,700,000
Since Sept. 1	76,700,000	187,640,000

Soybean Meal—An easy tone prevailed owing to liberal offerings with buyers backing away. Sellers were holding at ceilings.

Waxes

Beeswax—With offerings from primary practically nil, the market was a dull affair. Prices, however, continued strong at ceilings, under an active consuming inquiry. Receipts totaled 50 bags against prior orders.

Carnauba—Arrivals of some 3,630 bags featured this market during the week. These supplies were not available for resale, and delivered against former contracts. Trading continued inactive as no offers for shipment for any position were received from Brazil. Buying interest was keen.

Ouricury—An urgent demand for ouricury has sprung from users of carnauba. Business, however, was inactive owing of the withdrawal of sellers from the market in Brazil. Reports from there state production has been sold up to next June, and offerings were unavailable for July forward shipment. Ceilings were well maintained.

Cleveland Paint Club To Meet May 1

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association meeting on May 1 will be addressed by O. E. Burley of the Federal Reserve Bank on "The Postwar Outlook—Inflation or Deflation?"

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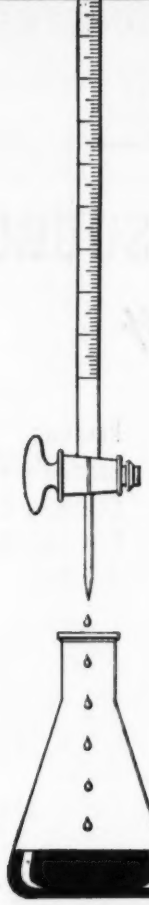

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Demand in the market for drugs and fine chemicals was well maintained throughout the past week. Volume of new business put on the books of leading suppliers compared favorably with that so placed in recent weeks and contributed much to the general stability prevailing throughout the market as a whole.

Quicksilver appeared to have achieved at least the semblance of price stability in local quarters. At least, the recent and almost continuous decline in prices had been ended and values were subject to greater support now that they are in reasonable alignment with the value of metal in Spain. The mercurial derivatives remained free from change, the schedule continuing to be one established on a much higher quicksilver market.

During the week, the Office of Price Administration made known its intention not to change the ceiling on vitamin A natural oils of less than 6,000 U.S.P. units per gram. This was because the makers of animal feed no longer are exposed to shortage of such oils. The hatting industry was informed that WPB will allocate some hydrogen peroxide to them in May and June. They had understood that WPB intended to deny them any in those months.

Industrial alcohol producers were notified that they may consume unlimited quantities of corn graded No. 3, this because of a recent drop in the moisture content of the crop. Previously, they could use no corn grading better than No. 4.

An acute shortage of colchicine was reported. Normal suppliers had none to offer and the search for even the smallest quantities has been extended to retail drug stores by hospitals standing in need of the drug.

Glycerine demand was very good and the supply was more satisfactory so far as the need for crude as experienced by some refiners recently. Possible increase in consumption of santonin was suggested by the desire to bring a record crop of hogs to the market this year. This supposed more thorough worming of the animals.

Acetaldehyde—Tightness in the supply situation has caused WPB to make slight reductions in quantities allocated for civilian end-uses for the first time in some months. Shortage in ethyl alcohol seems responsible.

Acetone—Requests for use by the drug industry are being granted 100 percent of those received; liniments, 80 percent. The total so allocated for April was 770,000 pounds.

Acid, Ascorbic—Absorption of production was said to be very good and there is plenty of output with which to meet all needs, civilian, lend-lease, and war.

Acid, Mandelic—Production proves adequate to meet current requirements without creating a substantially increasing stockpile. The market was thoroughly routine and entirely stable.

Adeps Lanae—The War Food Administration announces the contemplated sale of 375 pounds of adeps lanae. Offers from soap manufacturers, drug manufacturers, and wholesale drug firms will be considered. Offers must be submitted so as to arrive at 150 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., not later than 3 p. m., EWT, May 10, and will be considered for acceptance by CCC not later than May 12. Notice of acceptance to successful bidder will be wired not later than midnight May 14.

The lot, which is offered on an "as is, where is" basis, is new and in good condition and is located at the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. Only bids on the entire lot will be considered.

Further details may be got from the Sales Office, Procurement and Price Support Division, OS, CCC, WFA, 150 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Alcohol — Grain distilleries have been notified that they may use unlimited quantities of corn graded No. 3 for the production of industrial alcohol during the entire second quarter, according to WPB. Previously they had been forbidden from using corn grading better than No. 4. The authorization was made because of a recent drop in the moisture content of the corn crop.

Bismuth Salts—WPN April allocations gave 41,841 pounds for medicinal use; 200 pounds for industrial use; 265 pounds for cosmetics. None was allocated for artificial jewelry.

Butyl Acetate—Tightness of supply as against essential needs kept the article under the closest type of allocation. In the April allocations requests that appeared unusually large were adjusted in terms of the applicant's average past consumption. May 1 one producer sets prices 35/100c. lower at 16.90c. per pound in tanks; drums, c.l., 17.90c.; l.c.l., 18.40c.

Butyl Alcohol—Effective May 1, prices for fermentation material in tanks drop ½c per pound, reaching 17.30c. per pound; drums, c.l., 18.30c.; l.c.l., 18.80c.

Caffeine—No medicinal requirement is denied by WPB. Use in beverages is supplied partly from domestic and partly from stocks of imported material. The situation continues relatively tight as concerns supply.

Calcium Gluconate—Demand was reported to be steady and fully equal to the volume common to the market for some time past. Undertones were very firm.

Cinchona Alkaloids—A thirty-day supply was released for use in cardiac disorders, according to WPB April allocations. Requests for totaquine were granted in full for dosage forms and compounds for antimalarial use. A quantity of quinine alkaloid was released for use in conversion of quinine to quinidine sulphate. Only small lots of cinchonine were given as laboratory reagents.

Castor Oil—Stocks of beans gained by 8,586,900 pounds, bringing the total of additions since January 1 last to 73,060,250 pounds. The total compares with 119,932,150 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago. Agents for shippers of beans failed to report trading and hence the price remained steady at $77 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. Demand for oil continued large in this country and no signs of a letdown were reported.

Chicago, April 25.—Activity holds up well in the castor oil market. Orders continue to reach relatively good totals on the basis of arrangements previously made. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14½c.; tanks, 13c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, carlots, 13½c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Diacetone—Allocations of this article depend on acetone distribution and reflect the month-to-month fluctuations affecting that chemical. Allocations for drugs in April total 840 pounds, which was 100 percent of requests.

Diphenylamine—Requests for explosives, rubber chemicals and phenothiazine were granded fully in April allocations.

Fishliver Oils—No new price ceilings will be established for viamin A natural oils with a potency of less than 6,000 U.S.P. units per gram. The industry advisory committee has recommended and OPA has decided to keep a ceiling of 14c. per million units of vitamin A. It seems that the short supply situation has been corrected to such an extent during the past few months that feed manufacturers are now able to obtain reasonable quantities. Provision is made for those sales made since December 9, 1944, that involved mixing vitamin A oils with non-vitamin A oils at additional expense to the seller on an adjustable pricing basis. Sellers are asked to advise the OPA national office of oils so sold, the purchaser, delivery dates, and requested price ceiling, detailing how the price is determined.

San Francisco, April 25.—Market very quiet and no trading reported due to

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
222.2	222.2	222.4	241.7

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lack of supply and offerings. This situation has remained unchanged for several months now, and the trade looks for no activity in the near future.

Glycerin—Reasonable activity in non-military industries was noted and so far as known all such needs were promptly supplied. The present situation is an improvement over that prevailing recently when there was a severe shortage of crude in the cases of some individual refiners. Now that trade with the Argentine is resumed, there is reason to expect that some shipments of crude glycerin will be made.

Chicago, April 25.—Trade in glycerin remains rather good. Interest is at a high pitch on the part of buyers. Supplies remain rather extensive, general tone firm. Prices are:—Chemically pure, 15c. per pound, tankcar; 15½c., drums, carlots; 15¾c., drums, less than carlots; high gravity, 14¼c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots.

Glycol Ethers—Requests by civilians for deliveries of ethyleneglycol monobutylether were denied for April. Those for ethyleneglycol monomethylether were allowed 10 percent for general solvent and chemical manufacture. Civilians were given no diethyleneglycol monoethylether. Civilian requests for ethyleneglycol monoethylether were granted 50 percent for general solvent; 48 percent for chemical manufacture; 60 percent for hydraulic fluid, and 60 percent for metal cutting oils.

Hydroquinone—Allocation of this article is to become effective May 1.

Menthol—Prices for spot goods held unchanged and appeared to be firm and in line with the forward cost of goods still in Brazil. Demand for spot goods was moderate and business was done without the interference of much in the way of competition.

Mercurials — The entire schedule holds unchanged and there is some feeling that the schedule will continue unaltered now that raw material seems to achieved some semblance of stability in price. However, current prices for metal are far lower than the market prevailing when the current mercurial schedule was set.

Methanol—For April, WPB allocated 179,400 gallons of 95 percent to 97 percent material; synthetic material, 715,979 gallons. Only drug and photographic requests were granted 100 percent.

Peroxygen Chemicals—For May and June, the hatting industry has been allocated 32,500 pounds of hydrogen peroxide per month. The allocation reverses an alleged WPB intention to deny hatters material in the two months. Requests for soda peroxide and soda perborate for drugs and pharmaceuticals were allowed for April on a basis of one-third of the average use in 1943.

Quicksilver—Prices quoted on this market seemed to have acquired some stability as against the recent and continuous decline in values. Prices have come into line with those governing in Spain, and domestic metal has reached a $152 per flask basis at the Pacific coast mines, which is not far out of step with Spanish prices.

San Francisco, April 25.—Good demand continued to keep spot quicksilver tight here this week. The market was firm, and prices were steady. Producers were quoting between $152 and $158 per flask, this city.

Santonin—The need to increase hog production in this country is so great that there is some reason to expect an increase in consumption of preparations calculated to worm hogs. Which could mean that consumption of santonin may be larger.

Soda Bromide—Demand was very good and deliveries were reported to be on a fairly satisfactory basis. Pricewise, a deal of stability appeared to attach to quotations.

Strychnine—All needs are being filled, but there is no surplus production since some former makers neglect manufacture entirely at the present time. There had been some talk about a new manufacturer entering the field, but nothing has come of it yet. It has been under consideration.

Sugar—The War Food Administration reports that the quantity of sugar entered for consumption during January-March amounted to 1,443,571 short tons, raw value. In the corresponding quarter last year, it was 1,087,149 tons. In January-February, a total of 92,758 short tons, raw value, was marketed by the mainland cane area, and 145,486 tons by the continental beet area, comparing with 133,597 tons, and 157,266 tons, respectively, during those months in 1944.

Penicillin Pretesting Bill Is Completed

OPD Washington Bureau

The legislative bill of the Food and Drug Administration for the pretesting of penicillin has been completed and is now being reviewed by the Bureau of the Budget before being submitted to Congress for its approval. The bureau will pass on the question whether the bill conforms to the "program of the President," a practice followed in connection with all legislation drawn up by a department.

Officials of the Food and Drug Administration are confident that the bureau will give the measure its okay, whereupon it will be forwarded by the Federal Security Administrator to the house interstate and foreign commerce committee with an urgent request that it be given early consideration. The drug industry, which assisted in the preparation of the legislation, is expected to go before the committee to urge its approval, also.

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SANTONIN

MEETING REQUIREMENTS OF ALL INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIAS

ALKALOIDS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

SANTONINE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Patent Law Study

—Continued from page 3

misused to support unlawful monopolies.

The study will be made by William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization; Attorney-General Frances Biddle, Dr. James F. Kettering, chairman of the National Patent Planning Commission; and Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Mr. Davis will act as chairman. The group hopes to submit its recommendations to Mr. Wallace by June 30.

In his letter to Secretary Wallace requesting the study, President Truman called attention to the fact that much has been said and written lately to suggest that the patent statutes do not in all respects serve the constiutional purpose behind their enactment, and that patents have been misused to support unlawful monopolies in contravention of the purposes of the anti-trust laws. The letter continued:—

I believe the Congress would welcome such assistance as the executive branch of the government might be able to give in presenting the results of a full and objective study of the operation and effectiveness of the patent laws and their relation to the purposes of the anti-trust laws and to the postwar economy, together with specific proposals for such legislation as may seem to be appropriate. Thus far the several departments of the government have made no concerted effort to formulate a policy upon this subject.

Will you please undertake such study and submit to me your report and recommendations respecting the legislative proposals you think I should lay before the Congress.

Glucose Pricing

—Continued from page 3

zones and the freight rate averaged for each zone.

As FTC Sees It

The Federal Trade Commission regards the decisions as the "most important and far-reaching" in many years, providing it with "a new instrument for dealing with the problem of monopoly and monopolistic pricing practices." A statement of the commission said:—

The Supreme Court of the United States has handed down two of the most important and far-reaching decisions in many years relating to a widely used business practice. In opinions by Chief Justice Stone, and without dissent from any of the associate justices, the court sustained findings and orders of the Federal Trade Commission against the Corn Products Refining Company and the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, two of the leading manufacturers of glucose or corn syrup which is used largely in the production of candy and table syrups.

The most important feature of the cases centered about the use of the basingpoint system of delivered prices which is common to a number of heavy goods industries. Both companies made up their delivered prices by adding to a Chicago base price the freight from Chicago to the various cities where their customers were located. Staley followed that practice though all its shipments were made from Decatur, Ill., and the Corn Products company did so though many of its shipments were made from its plant at Kansas City, Mo. As a necessary result, Staley charged many of its customers delivered prices that included more than the actual freight from Decatur and appropriated the differences between the actual and the imputed freight as unearned or phantom freight, making them part of its net price realizations. The Corn Products company did likewise on its shipments from its Kansas City plant. The court held that the failure to make due allowance in such delivered prices for the difference in the cost of delivery constituted systematic price discrimination in violation of the Robinson-Patman act. The court upheld the commission in its conclusion that there was a dangerous probability that the purchasers in cities thus discriminated against were substantially handicapped in their ability to compete with candy manufacturers located elsewhere. The court also held that price discrimination inhering in such practice could not be justified by Staley as being in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor but was, in fact, a method of meeting higher prices of its competitors.

The opinions appear to be a confirmation of the Federal Trade Commission's condemnation of the practice in its famous Pittsburgh-Plus case against the United States Steel Corporation and also to provide a new instrument for dealing with the problem of monopoly and monopolistic pricing practices.

No Purge in Sight

Although the commission's statement gave no indication of how or when it would move against other industries which might be violating the law, it was indicated that it would act slowly, selecting only those cases where there was an obvious violation of the law. There is a question whether the commission has sufficient manpower to do otherwise.

The question around which the decisions of the supreme court seemed to revolve mostly was whether or not basingpoint systems are inherently discriminatory between buyers of the products, and it would appear in some instances that they would not be so regarded by the court. The petitioners had cited the favorable decisions in the Maple Flooring Association and Cement Manufacturers Association cases to support the vaidity of the basingpoint system in the glucose industry. But, the court pointed out that those cases were suits to restrain violations of the Sherman act, and did not involve the prohibition of the Clayton act upon discriminations in price. There the question was whether there had been concerted price-fixing among competing sellers, accomplished by a uniform basingpoint system; and none was found.

Status of System

The opinion went on to say:—

In any event, the basing point system involved in those cases were quite unlike that used by petitioners. In the Maple Flooring case, the single basing point was so close to most of the points of production as to result in but trivial freight variances and the defendants in that case were willing to sell on a f.o.b. mill basis, whenever the purchaser so requested. In the cement case, the defendants used a multiple basingpoint system, with a basing point at or near each point of production. Under this system, any manufacturer, in order to compete in the territory closer freightwise to another, would absorb freight, adjusting his mill price to make his delivered price as low as that of his competitors. Under this system the delivered price for any locality was determined by the nearest basing point.

This point was further emphasized in the decision in commenting on the history of the Robinson-Patman act in Congress. The petitioners had pointed out that Congress, during consideration of the bill, had rejected

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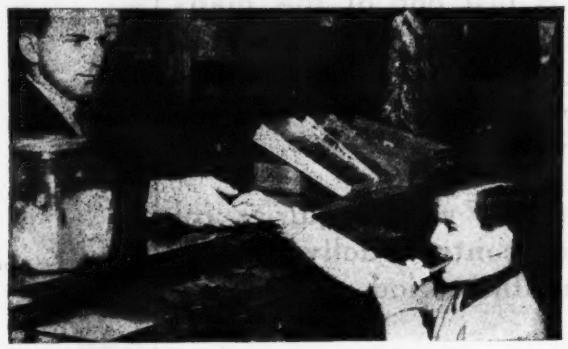
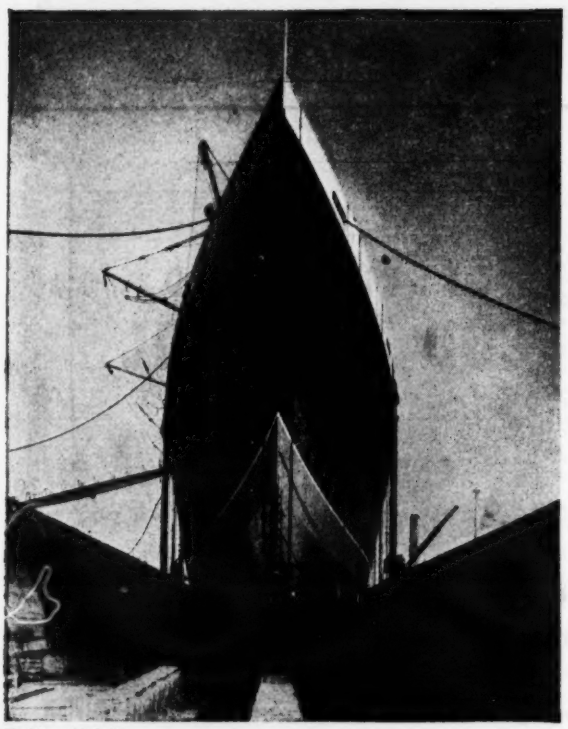


Better Foods—thanks to glycerine. C. P. glycerine, a product of nature, is a food itself. That's why it's so beneficial and safe to use in beverages, candies, flavorings, other food products.



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MANY materials and products are required to remain soft and pliable—not dry out through loss of moisture. Tobacco, adhesives, and dentifrices are just a few examples of this. Humectants (hygroscopic, water-attracting agents) are used to retain and preserve these qualities, by holding moisture, and also to add their own plasticizing action.

One of the most important properties needed in a humectant is resistance to evaporation—low vapor pressure. That is an outstanding characteristic of glycerine, which, together with its other properties, is the reason why glycerine is such a superior humectant, and why it is used by so many manufacturers.

The following table shows the vapor pressures (in millimeters of mercury) of glycerine and some other humectants at 30°C.

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0.0005	0.16	0.009	0.32

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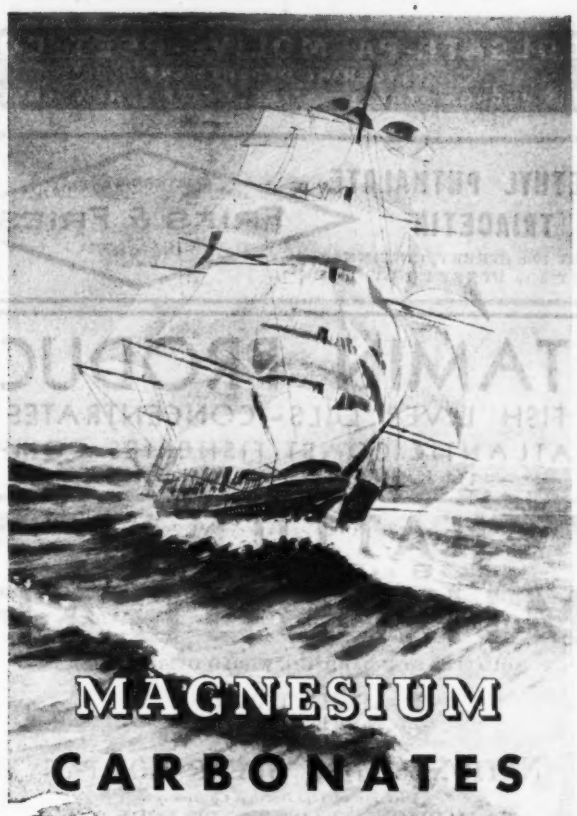

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an amendment that would have required all products to be sold on an f.o.b.-mill basis. This, they contended, amounted to a congressional expression of opinion sanctioning all basing-point systems. The court said with respect this, however:—

We think this legislative history indicates only that Congress was unwilling to require f.o.b.-factory pricing, and thus to make all uniform delivered price systems and all basing point systems illegal per se. On the contrary we think that it left the legality of such systems to be determined accordingly as they might be within the reach of section 2(a), as enacted, and its more restricted prohibitions of discriminations in delivered prices.

Trade views of the decisions, mostly based on incomplete information, run all the way from expectations of no effect to dire results, typically stated as follows:—

These decisions will stifle competition, especially at this time, because of the scarcity of materials. Producers will be compelled to limit the acceptance of business to narrow areas in the region of their plants and will not be able to compete at more or less distant points because of the lower selling price of local producers. The only way to meet competition would be by lowering prices, which can't be done at present owing to scarcity of supplies of both raw and finished materials.

DSC Surplus

—*Continued from page 5*

Naphthaline, 1,650 gallons, Middletown, Pa.

Nickel Hydroxide, 18 pounds, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nickel Sulphate, 9000 gallons, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nitrocellulose Cement, 5,381 pounds, Toledo, Ohio; rolls, 529½ pounds, Huntsville, Ala.; strips, flats, 359 pounds, Huntsville, Ala.

Nitrogen, Oil-pumped, 14 cylinders, Belle Mead, N. J.

Parazole, 215 pounds, tech., wooden barrel, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Paste, Abrasive, 56,993 3-oz. jars, Louisville, Ky.

Pitch, Emulsified, Black, 55 gallons, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Potassium Bromide, 557 tubes, Granite City, Ill.; 125 pounds, Granite City, Ill.; 195 tubes, Bronx, N. Y.

Potassium Carbonate, 70 pounds, Metuchen, N. J.

Potassium Chloride, 10,000 ounces, Louisville, Ky.

Potassium, Chrom-Alum, 24 pounds, Metuchen, N. J.

Potassium Chromate, 80 ¼-pound bottles, reagent, Schenectady, N. Y.; 195 ¼-pound bottles, white crystals, Los Angeles, Calif.; 420 ¼-pound bottles, ACS crystal form, Binghamton, N. Y.

Potassium Cyanide, 124 pounds, drums, Sharonville, Ohio. 300 pounds, drums, Granite City, Ill.

Potassium Dichromate, 485 ¼-pound bottles, Los Angeles, Calif.

Potassium Ferrocyanide, 79,793 ounces, Louisville, Ky.; 225 ounces, bottles, Binghamton, N. Y.

Potassium Metabisulphite, 14,774 pounds, South Bend, Ind.; 6,000 pounds, Topeka, Kans.

Potassium Nitrate, 141 pounds, powder, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 1,475 pounds, U.S.P., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Pyrocatechine, 15 pounds, resublimed, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Rosin, 54,690 packages, 1-ounce tin containers (gum), Louisville, Ky.

Rubber, Synthetic, 2,005 pounds, Providence, R. I.

Salt, Granulated, 66,200 pounds, sacks, Camp Swift, Texas.

Soda, Lime, White, 42,350 pounds, drums, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Sodium Acetate, C.P., 1,000 pounds, reagent, Louisville, Ky.

Sodium Bisulphite, 200 pounds, C.P., Savannah, Ga.

Sodium Borate, 665 pounds, fused, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Sodium Bromide, 468 pounds, U.S.P., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 545 pounds, C.P., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 100 pounds, technical, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 1,100 pounds, reagent, Denver, Colo.

Sodium Chloride, 3,500 pounds, bags, Alva, Okla.

Sodium Fluoride, 25 pounds, Metuchen, N. J.

Sodium Iodide, 1,428 pounds, C.P. reagent, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Sodium Nitrate, 2,000 pounds, Midland, Pa.

Sodium Sulphide, Anhydrous, 267 5-pound cans, Los Angeles, Calif.; 685 5-pound cans, Binghamton, N. Y.; 1,250 5-pound cans, San Francisco, Calif.; 25,000 pounds, crystals, Louisville, Ky; 1,750 pounds, technical, Monsanto, Ill.

Talc, 18,688 pounds, Westover Field, Mass.

Tar, Coal, Crude, 1,000 pounds, Schenectady, N. Y.; liquid, 165 gallons, Orchard Grove, Ill.

Triphosgene, C.P., 100 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Tyrosine, 400 grams, Atlanta, Ga.; 100 grams, Schenectady, N. Y.; reagent, 200 grams, Binghamton, N. Y.

Urea, 16,600 ozs., crystals, Louisville, Ky.; 6,700 ounces, reagent, 1-oz. bottles, Los Angeles, Calif.

Zinc Chloride, 60 ¼-pound bottles, white crystalline powder, Schenectady, N. Y.; 1,700 ¼-pound bottles, U.S.P., crystals, Atlanta, Ga.

Zinc Sulphate, 450 pounds, Orangeburg, N. Y.; 86 pounds, Independence, Mo.; 1,371 pounds, U.S.P., crystal form, Binghamton, N. Y.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Tightness in the supply situation of leather and textile chemicals showed little improvement during the week. In fact, from all reports, the situation in sizing materials has become worse owing to the manpower shortage which reduced the output of corn derivates and the withdrawals from the market of large quantities of corn starch for lend-lease. Demand continued urgent for these materials, but deliveries were from four to six weeks behind contract schedules. Slight relief was forthcoming in the available supplies of potato starch resulting from the diversion of potatoes from the government stockpile in Maine to mills, where approximately 1,000 tons were expected to be produced. This total was far below consumers requirements. Consuming inquiry continued keen for tapioca flour shipments from Brazil. Offerings were still limited because of the reduction in the output of the current crop.

On the other hand, there was definite lessening of interest in the shipments of tanstuffs from points of origin during the week, with tanners preferring to await the end of hostilities in the European war sector. Offerings for shipment were not liberal for most materials, with the exception of myrobalans. Arrivals of sizable quantities of divi-divi replacements, the first in months helped inventories of some consumers.

The trade was awaiting the announcement of price ceilings on tanstuffs by the Office of Price Administration which was expected during the next week.

Chemicals

Acid, Formic—Demand was active, though shipments were delayed through container shortage. There seems to be sufficient materials available to meet requirements, but producers have experienced a lot of difficulty in securing carboys.

Bichromates—WPB continued to allocate chrome compounds to tanners in the place of soda bichromate during the past month. Allotments of the soda were insufficient to meet the need of any tannery and were made in such a way as to provide for the maximum possible output of upper leather for military use. Conditions in the market were firm with demand active against contracts. Prices well held at ceilings.

Chrome Acetate—Steady call noted for prompt needs. Withdrawals against contracts also active. Prices unchanged.

Soda Hydrosulphite — Moving in good-sized quantities for immediate and nearby requirements. Supplies were not heavy, but adequate to cover consumption. Market ruled steady.

Sulphur Dioxide—Continues in keen demand, though the shortage of cylinders are delaying deliveries. Market firm at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils — Consumers absorbing moderate quantities for prompt needs. Supplies light with prices strongly maintained for all grades.

Zinc Dust—Being taken in sizable quantitites for civilian needs, while demand for military use has declined. Consumption, however, was even with the output. Quotations were well maintained.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Small lots were in fair request. Supplies continued light and maintained at former levels.

Cochineal — Routine trading noted during the week. Supplies small and well held at former prices.

Fustic—Consumers taking moderate lots for immediate requirements. Quotations well held.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Consumption going forward in good volume. Production has been stepped up to meet increased seasonal demand and supplies were adequate to cover requirements. Dried soluble blood continued in steady request. Market firm and unchanged.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
279.7	279.7	279.7	262.9

Albumen, Egg—Trading was limited owing to the scarcity of supplies. Demand was urgent, but with production backward and the high cost and scarcity of eggs, offerings were restricted to small quantities. Market was firm at ceilings. Inquiry for technical was spasmodic with volume of sales reported as fair.

Egg Yolk—Consuming inquiry continued urgent with demand exceeding the supply. Sales were limited to small lots and transacted at ceilings. Production was restricted, but some improvement was expected during the next few weeks. Prices were maintained at ceilings.

Starch, Corn—Manpower shortage and large deliveries for lend-lease continued to reduce available supplies for civilian requirements. Demand continued active. Deliveries against contracts were from five to six weeks behind schedule. Market was strong at ceilings. The visible corn supply declined 1,233,000 bushels to 17,543,000 bushels for the week ended April 21, comparing with 8,803,000 bushels a year ago.

Starch, Potato—Production in Idaho was reported shut down completely, while plants in Maine were reopened by the allocation of potatoes from the government stockpile. From 800 tons to 1,000 tons were expected to be produced from the supplies diverted by the government. This total was far below the requirements of the consuming trade. Scarcity of supplies continued to affect business. Market was firm at ceilings.

Tapioca Flour—Inquiry for replacements continued urgent, and moderate volume of business was reported for nearby shipment at ceilings. Offerings in Brazil were not liberal, owing to the reduced and late production. Trading in the local market was inactive owing to the scarcity of supplies. The recent embargo placed on the export of manioc flour from Brazil for six months did not apply to the types purchased for shipment to the United States, according to clarification of the order received by the Department of State, and exports are permitted through the export-import department of the Bank Brazil.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Arrivals of 6,360 bags were reported for delivery against previous contracts. Inquiry for replacements was not as keen as heretofore and reports from Colombia stated that sellers were showing more disposition to consider offers from importers than for some time past. Prices continued firm at former levels.

Mangrove Bark—Consuming inquiry slackened during the week. Market, however, continued steady with offerings from primary markets light. Receipts of 2,180 bags of mangrove bark were reported and consigned on former contracts.

Myrobalans—Conditions in this market were quiet and easy. Offerings from producing centers were reported liberal with buyers showing little interest. Sellers were asking former quotations. Arrivals were noted totaling 344 tons for delivery against prior orders.

Quebracho — This market remains firm at ceilings. Buying interest was quite active. Offerings were not heavy for prompt shipment from producing points. Arrivals from the Argentine and Uruguay have been considerably delayed by the lack of shipping space.

Tara Powder—Demand was quiet. Prices were unchanged. Arrivals totaled 200 bags of powdered and 700 bags of whole.

Wattle Bark—Inquiry for bark and extract was more active than other tanstuffs. Trading, however, was slow, because of the scarcity of offerings for shipment from African points. Prices were well maintained at ceilings.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Although the war in Europe appears to be headed toward early liquidation—organized German armies are even now virtually liquidated, according to SHAEF—so far as an early restoration of botanical drug importation from Europe is concerned, adverse facts seem to be winning over irrepressible hope for quick resumption of imports.

Local importers have been able to contact former suppliers. A concentrate of the information obtained is opposed to early resumption of European exports. Large parts of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, are still German held. Withdrawal of German armies in the north into the south German mountains tends at this time to increase the German occupation forces temporarily at least. War has rolled across the European crude drug centers and left conditions definitely adverse to crude drug collection, particularly over Hungary, of importance botanically.

Importers do not now expect that drugs will be collected in any substanial quantities this year. Repairing damage caused by the war is expected to decrease labor ordinarily available for collection purposes and the almost total dislocation of social existence is likely to operate in that direction, also.

Furthermore, it is also thought—even believed—that prices abroad will never sink to prewar levels after being reestablished. Diversion of available labor into reconstruction work alone is expected to cripple collections this year and tend also to create a new minimum basis for foreign prices on the limited amounts gathered.

The probability of minimum prices at permanently higher levels abroad combines with the very small to nil spot stocks of European botanical drugs to cause dealers not to fear losses when importation from abroad restores supplies. That they are preparing for eventualities is seen in the fact that the price reduction in belladonna leaves was based on supplies now available here as the result of domestic cultivation and on the possibility of lower cost belladonna being offered from Europe later on. On the other hand, henbane leaves were advanced on spot although lower prices are expected next Fall either as the result of domestic production or the substantial restoration of imports. Gentian root, another European drug, was cheaper. Lower quotations were noted on arabic and tragacanth gums, while jalap from Mexico was down.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Fleaseed, India, blonde, ½c. per lb.
Henbane leaves, 30c. per lb.

Other Articles

Coriander seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Arabic gum, ¾c. per lb.
Belladonna leaves, 23c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, ½c. per lb.
Morocco, futures, 1½c. per lb.
Gentian root, ground, 2c. per lb.
powdered, 2c. per lb.
Jalap root, whole, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 6c. per lb.
Larkspur seed, 75c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $3 per lb.
Tragacanth gum, ribbon, 75c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cloves, Madagascar, ¾c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, good, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
231.5	231.3	236.7	261.8

Balsams

Peru—Jobbing business was reported as fair in size and reaching the market steadily under conditions that did not include much tendency toward competition.

Tolu — Exceptionally steady with firm undertones, moderate supply, and only jobbing being request.

Barks

Black Haw—Outlook for a good sized collection of root bark reported not to be propitious at this time, dealers finding it difficult to secure the interest of gatherers.

Cascara Sagrada — At this time it does not appear that there will be anything like a normal labor supply for peeling operations this year and most dealers look forward to but moderate additions to spot and primary market supplies. Fortunately, many of the larger consumers hold fair-sized quantities of well aged bark.

Elm—Holding steady at the recent decline that recently caused spot prices to reflect some improvement in the size of stocks available.

Beans

Tonka—Stocks gained to the extent of 12 casks or barrels. The goods came to a market reasonably steady as to prices and well supported as to demand of a routine character.

Vanilla—Little new in this market. Supplies remain tight and well engaged. Consumers' reserves declared to be moderate and where more beans available, sales volume would rise readily. Prices continued to be very steady and competition was negligible.

Berries

Juniper—No oversupply of berries was current on spot nor is it likely that substantial quantities will readily be added to the at present moderate holdings of unsold merchandise.

Raspberries—Holding very steady on spot considering the fact that new crop is not so far away. Stocks in local quarters are distinctly moderate in size. Not much demand now.

Flowers

Arnica—The market was mighty quiet but prices remained seriously firm in keeping with the absence of substantial holdings and the questionable situation as to stock replenishments.

Calendula—Limited stocks on spot were held for $3.25 per pound and from California came offering of new crop futures at $2 per pound.

Saffron—Spanish flowers were down to $39 to $41 per pound with most sellers asking slightly higher than the minimum of quotations. Spot and replacement were at almost identical limits.

Gums

Arabic—Stocks were up some 12,900 bags and resulted in spot quotations receding to as low as 11¾c. per pound. Some named 12c. minimum. Periodic need for cash seems a prominent market influence on some of those with goods in hand.

Tragacanth—Rather weak at the moment and more than sufficient gum appeared to be in hand. No. 1 ribbon was down to $3.75 to $4 per pound, according to seller and goods were being pressed with more than usual strength in a market not notable for activity.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Prices have been reduced to an open quotation basis of 72c. to 80c. per pound, depending on size of order. It is also said that goods have been actually sold at substantially less than 72c. Sellers are taking into consideration the available supplies and the possibility of European leaves coming in quantity to this market, possibly at comparatively low prices. There is still a substantial quantity of leaves unsold in government surplus stocks. And another crop is coming along.

Buchu—Further additions to stocks totaled 12 bales, but first costs work to the maintenance of recently established prices.

Henbane—Prices were higher at $1.25 to $1.40 per pound and it seemed not unlikely that values would eventually rise to a minimum of $1.40. In

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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fact, late last week it was none too easy to locate sellers at $1.25 and the figure was accepted with considerable reserve and was certainly subject to confirmation.

Jaborandi—Additions to stocks totaled 37 bales. The local supply had been low for a long time and it is none too ample now. Prices remained very firm.

Sage—Good quality Cyprus sage was sharply lower at 18c. to 18½c. per pound as a competitive development among holders. Spanish leaves were higher at 28c. to 29c. and a deal stronger. No fair quality Greek was being offered last week.

Roots

Gentian—Prices were lowered once more in a rather weak and definitely much more competitive market. Whole was priced at 37c. to 38c. per pound; ground, 39c. to 40c.; powdered, 40c. to 41c.

Ipecac—Stocks were up 20 bags but the article was earmarked under government allocation and cannot come on the open market.

Jalap—In better supply, sufficiently so to induce a degree of competition that brought whole down to 32c. to 33c. per pound and powdered down to 38c. to 39c.

Musk—Those who yearn for new stocks of Russian root will have to await some time before such can be made available on spot.

Rhubarb—In good supply from India and offered under a circumstance of considerable competition between sellers. Dealers have not forgotten that the more desirable root comes from China.

Seeds

Celery—Demand reported to be very slow and prices to be correspondingly unsettled but without quotable change on spot.

Coriander—Argentine seed becomes firmer and fractionally higher at 12¾c. to 12¾c. per pound. There is considerable doubt about more being shipped here from the source.

Fenugreek—Domestic seed was reduced to 16½c. to 17c. per pound and Morocco seed in future position was down to 9½c. to 10c.

Flea—India blonde seed was higher at 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Larkspur—Quoted at $2.00 to $2.25 per pound although most dealers reported nothing in hand.

Spices

Allspice—Futures quoted lower at 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Is identical with spot prices.

Clove—Madagascar spice down to 16¼c. to 16¾c. per pound.

Ginger—No. 2 Jamaica down to 23c. to 23½c. per pound with a fair chance existing for some to be bought around 22½c.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, April 25.—The botanical drug and spice market continued active

—*Continued on page 66*

Magnus, Mabee 20-Year Club Admits Stern

Milton Stern, assistant sales manager, was inducted into the Twenty-Year Club of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, at a dinner given in his honor at the Hotel Astor April 12. Eighteen persons have earned admittance into this group. Twelve are still active, including P. C. Magnus, president, and J. B. and R. B. Magnus, vice-presidents. Bill Fischer, sales manager, was toastmaster at the dinner. Mr. Fischer joined the club in 1927, and is the oldest member in point of service. Henry J. Becker, senior sales representative and grand potentate of "20 Year Club" addressed the gathering.

Milton Stern

American Disinfecting Company, Sedalia, Mo., has changed its name to Adco, Inc.

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Botanical excursions called "Herbations" went out from medieval Nuremburg in 1670 to collect plants, describe and classify them, and to investigate their individual medicinal properties. The physicians who went forth capped their excursions by feasting in the grand manner. More about that anon.

Much of our present botanical lore stems from the insatiable inquisitiveness of those excursionists and a deal of their conclusions stands up against present day knowledge.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

While affairs in the essential oil and aromatic chemical market continued without much change so far as spot goods were concerned—there is shortage in almost every category in the market—considerable attention developed in the matter of eventual restoration of more adequate supplies.

Arrangements to bring forward some quantities of lavender flower and lavandin oils, Italian bergamot and lemon oils, and even neroli oils are understood to have been made. There is at least some reason to view the future of French oils from Reunion without too jaundiced an eye, and even French North African orange oil is at least being scrutinized along with geranium oil from the same area.

Some dealers last week suggested that this market would soak up any arrivals of these materials even as a blotter takes up ink. It is understood that some consumer business in some of these oils is steadily going onto the forward delivery spindle file of numerous local suppliers. The uncertain factor is: When will deliveries be possible? Last week, some offerings of lavender flower oil of rather high test were being made on the basis of April-May delivery. The Italian oils have been alleged to be in fairly closeby position.

Progress was reported in the work of getting the new peppermint crop into the ground. It was also rather uncertain that current ceiling prices on spearmint would be a general inducement for farmers to plant liberally; they got no price relief last year from the Office of Price Administration.

Encouragement was found in the April allocations of N.F., benzaldehyde. Requests for N.F., quality were granted in full, comparing with but 60 percent grants in March. In technical material, however, allocations were down to 40 percent of requests as against the March 60 percent grants. Benzyl compounds continued hard to get and very firm. Musks were scarce and strong.

Essential Oils

Almond—An entirely routine market prevailed last week without adverse conditions developing. In fact, so far as prices were concerned, the market seemed to be a trifle firmer.

Angelica—Limited stocks and equally limited demand seemed the rule in the local market last week. Little or no competition prevailed locally. A general replenishment of stocks is needed, but some think that when that is done, the prices paid for replacement oils will not permit resumption of normal spot values.

Anise—Were it not for the fair supply of substitute materials on this market confectioners would be in a most difficult position for this flavoring oil. As it is, however, there are good replacement products available.

Bergamot—The spot market on Italian oil was higher at about $11 per pound, but any price was a nominal quotation because of the almost total lack of stocks on spot. More is due to reach these shores in the not far distant future, it is said. Meanwhile, there is Brazilian oil at $10 per pound.

Birchtar—Inquiries for spot goods continued to reach the market from time to time, but reports indicate that nothing was still available. European events suggest a resumption of Russian shipments.

Cajeput—Events are working steadily toward the time when a resumption of shipments from the primary market will be possible. The limited quantities still available are held with the greatest reserve for special uses.

Caraway—The market was said to be slightly more competitive without open quotations seeking new levels last week. So far as raw material was concerned, however, distillers were totally unable to obtain new stocks.

Cedarleaf—A steady jobbing demand contributed to the steady position occupied by prices throughout the past week. Sellers had very firm prices, which were in line with first costs.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bergamot, Italian, $2.50 per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
223.8	217.2	217.3	265.8

Cedarwood—Renewal of demand along a broader line has been an indicated possibility of late and some gain in sales was noted during the past week. All prices were very firm.

Citronella—Very firm on spot and not overly well stocked so far as reserves are concerned. Prices were well and readily maintained; there was little likely to bring competition to the front in the immediate future.

Clove—Supply was tight as a drum, yet in all probability most essential requirements are being met. Actual producers in this country hold little if any stocks in reserve, output being forwarded at once to those whose orders had been booked for some time past.

Coriander — There is now some doubt that further shipments of seed will be made from the Argentine. The War Food Administration, through the Commodity Credit Corporation recently offered 400 one-ounce bottles, and they were sold at $1 per ounce to a New York State company. When available from dealers oil costs around $30 per pound.

Dill—Booking of orders covering future requirements of the pickling industry has been quite satisfactory, contributing to the maintenance of very steady prices in a market devoid of unsettling competion.

Eucalyptus—A reasonably tight situation persists since nothing like normal quantities of this oil can be obtained from the Australian primary market. Nor has South America and Spain been able to deliver much here.

Geranium—It appears probable that French houses are going to take substantially of the colonies' production of this oil and such business is expected to bring considerable strength to prices prevailing at the source.

Lavender—There is some reason to expect that a bettering of spike oil may result from laboratory investigations being carried on in this country. Achievements already realized indicate that a broader consumer market may eventually be developed. The situation as concerns French flower oil remains unchanged.

Lemon—No ships carrying expected quantities of Italian oil have been berthed locally so far as has been reported, but arrivals are expected. When it reaches here, it will go solely for making products for the armed forces, according to the present understanding of arrangements and intentions. Civilian users continue to face a drought so far as this oil is concerned.

Orange — Demand was excellent. Calls revealed the absence of superior stocks on the spot and the presence of a growing consumer requirement that does much to stiffen present quotations. The tendency of prices is definitely upward. It may be that French colony oil will receive a better welcome when it arrives here than seemed likely not so far back.

Peppermint — The supply in local quarters remains moderate in size and very firm, in keeping with the control exercised by official ceilings. Progress toward getting the new crop into the ground it being made. Crops have been planted in Michigan since about 1835. The first plantings in this country were in 1916, roots obtained in England being then planted in Wayne county. Fall plowing has permitted some farmers to get to planting early this Spring and even Spring-plowed fields are showing up well.

Pimento—If and when it can be obtained, berry oil commands not less than $8 per pound, but to a substantial degree prices are nominal and subject to confirmation since replenishment of stocks has been unsatisfactory.

Rosemary—A steady call for moderate quantities contributes to steadiness in the current price structure.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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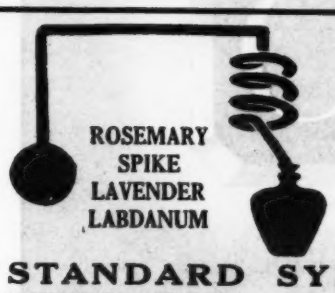
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Trading along jobbing lines has looked up considerably of late and the undertone has kept firmness as its principal constituent.

Snakeroot — Demands and inquiries for Canadian snakeroot oil failed to develop any continuing source of supplies on spot.

Spearmint—It remains to be seen if the desire of farmers for a higher ceiling will be realized this year. Dissatisfaction ran high last year, so high that it may well be an influence regarding the amount of planting done this year.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetaldehyde—For the first time in some months, WPB has been compelled to make slight reductions in allocations of this article for civilian enduses. This follows from the growing shortage of ethyl alcohol.

Benzaldehyde — The N.F. quality was allocated to the full limit of requests in April. Technical for civilians were granted on the basis of 40 percent of requests. In March, 60 percent of requests for technical had been granted, and requests for N.F. were also on the 60 percent basis. Hence, April allocations gave more of the N.F. and less of the technical. Allocations for drugs and pharmaceuticals involved 25,750 pounds. The total aliocated was 85,342 pounds, of which 59,592 pounds were technical.

Benzyl Compounds — All were in tight position; all were in good request; and few were available in quantities matching the call.

Ethyl Vanillin—Persistent and excellent demand pressed production sharply and there was no surplus of this item in signs.

Helium Plant Gets 'E'

Otis, Kansas, helium plant of the Bureau of Mines has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" Production Award.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Allocation of soda nitrate for the month of May is reported to be the largest of the season, contrasted with April, which was the smallest month. This condition is the result of an uneven distribution of ships assigned by the War Shipping Administration for importations from Chile. Since the May allocation is based on expected cargo arrivals, some of which may be delayed, deliveries in some sections may not be completed until well into June.

OPA has amended revised MPR 240 by adding at the end of appendix B (2) in relation to Tennessee brown phosphate rock, finely ground, the following new paragraph, effective April 30: a charge of 25c. per ton may be added for a guaranteed fineness of not less than 85 percent through a 300 mesh screen, when such guaranteed fineness is requested by the buyer. OPA states that the buyer will absorb such additional cost and it will not be reflected in higher prices for sales to the ultimate consumers.

Supplies of ammonia nitrate remained short all month. Demand for military use of nitrates has forced the largest domestic producer of ammonia nitrate to stop operations. Production of Canadian nitrate was about the same as in March, but unfilled March allocations caused a sharp decline in April allotments.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Mixers have continued to call for shipments, and demand was broad enough to take material as rapidly as available. There seemed to be no excess stocks in this section, and the market had the same tight appearance recently noted.

Bone Meal—Reported tight and almost impossible to book for immediate shipment. Demand remained active for both feed and fertilizer requirements.

Castor Pomace—Not offered for either prompt or forward shipments. Reported that current production is being used to catch up with orders placed some time ago. Importations of castor beans so far this year only a little over half of those for corresponding period in 1944.

Dried Blood—Very little material reached the market last week. The cutback in packing house operations has restricted production, while demand pulled farther away from the supply limit.

Fish Meal—Buying interest continued to increase in both scrap and meal with the approach of the active fishing season. Trade reports suggest there should be more fishing boats in operation this season as it is believed that several boats taken for patrol duty by the government have been returned. Some vessels were reported to be in operation off the Florida coast.

Soda Nitrate—April prices for domestic nitrate were extended through the month of May. Demand was reported active with both domestic and imported material moving into consuming channels as rapidly as available. The agricultural supply for April was reported to be the smallest for any month so far in 1945, while May allocations are expected to be the largest for any month so far this year.

Tankage—Smaller production has made it difficult for buyers to cover requirements. The active extent of consuming demand was sufficient to hold the market in a tight position.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Continued demand from acidulators has kept the rock movement active. Trade reports indicate a favorable supply situation, although transportation facilities have not always been ample to handle shipments promtply.

Eire's imports of phosphate rock have decreased substantially during the war. The total decreased from 88,894 tons in 1939 to 27,488 tons in 1944. An even more marked decline was registered in other fertilizers. Output of phosphate rock in Spain last year was placed at 16,168 tons by the Spanish government.

Superphosphate—No relaxation in demand could be noted. Available material was reported short for additional requirements, although it was stated that consumers holding contracts have been receiving deliveries as rapidly as transportation facilities would permit. Baltimore reported demand holding above the supply limit with producers unable to do much about it on account of the manpower shortage.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Fertilizer Materials

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Potashes

Contract prices were expected to be announced at any time, meanwhile shipments were going forward as promptly as possible under current transportation complications. Trade reports indicate that production is running close to allocations and that no excess inventories are anticipated. Spanish government statistics give the production of crude potash salts at 683,520 metric tons in 1944.

Portuguese Mines Department is exploring potash deposits between Lisbon and Coimbra. In efforts to block out an area for development, drilling has been started and two test borings have been made to a depth of 2,600 feet. Results are not yet known.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, April 27.—Southern manufacturers are reported making use of the WPB offer of extra sulphate f ammonia for April and May distribution though the offer came rather late for use in the South. Tag tax sales indicate that production of fertilizers in the South may exceed last year's if labor will permit.

Baltimore, April 27.—Shortage of labor keeping superphosphate production considerably under demand. Interest in fish scrap increasing as boats leave Florida coast to begin operations. It has been possible for fishing companies to secure crews, regardless of draft. Weather has been favorable for planting and general demand for fertilizer materials is active.

Chicago, April 27.—Nitrogenous fertilizer materials continue to be subject to good demand, with supplies still rather sparse in some categories. Material has moved well under contract. The general tone of the market for most grades of representative materials was firm. Buyers of blood found the market firm. Tankage was steady. Bone materials remained firm.

Los Angeles, April 27.—Recent arrival of a shipment of superphosphate from the East is expected to ease this market somewhat. All fertilizer materials are extremely short. Because of lack of supplies very little trading was reported. No changes in prices were recorded Trading in fish meal remained at a standstill with negligible old crop supplied and with no offerings of new crop meal.

Insecticides

General licenses extended to farmers by the Bureau of Mines to purchase and possess soda nitrate and ammonium nitrate as fertilizer and chlorate of soda as a weed-eradicator have been continued in effect until December 31, 1945, by the bureau. The licenses cover growers of foods, fibers, medicinal herbs, tobacco, and inedible oils.

Additional small amounts of DDT, the war-developed insect killer, may be made available for agricultural and civilian experimentation during the last half of the year, the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board stated. At the present time, blanket quantities of DDT are being released to producers for distribution to persons, firms or government agencies engaged in research or experimentation directed toward the eventual use of the insect killing chemical in commercial pest control. Only trained and experienced investigators are allowed supplies for such work, WPB emphasized. WPB warned the industry that if DDT leaks out for any but strictly experimental work, complete allocation control of the chemical may be necessary, requiring considerably more paper work by both the government and industry.

Limited quantities of pyrethrum that do not meet military specifications have been made available for specific agricultural uses and other essential civilian uses, WPB reported. With the exception of such material, the entire pyrethrum output is channeled to the military for use in the aerosol program. Made of a solution of purified pyrethrum extract and sesame oil, submerged in Freon-12, aerosol bombs are used in malarial regions throughout the world for the restruction of flying insects.

War Food Administration delivered 54,600 pounds of nicotine sulphate for lend-lease during March.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Maintenance of heavy demand for sulphur has forced a moderate decline in stocks, but there is adequate material at the mines and shipments can be made promptly, if transportation facilities permit. There is scarcely an industry that has not felt the boxcar shortage, although many consumers of sulphur carry enough reserve stocks to meet such emergencies. Trading in Spanish pyrites is regulated by the availability of supplies.

Poison Coloring Bill Approved in Kansas

The Kansas legislature has passed a bill (H. 64) designed to provide distinct identification for economic poisons by means of coloring. The bill makes it unlawful to sell any sodium fluoride, sodium silicofluoride, lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, or any other poisonous insecticide, fungicide, or rodent poison unless said poison has been distinctly colored in such a manner as to make it easily distinguishable from food products.

Stanley E. MacDonald has been appointed controller of National Starch Products, Inc., New York.

American Cyanamid Sells Sinking Fund Debentures

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has sold privately to a group of life insurance companies a new issue of $25,000,000 sinking fund 2¾ percent debentures, due 1965. The funds will be used in part for redemption of $8,968,000 debenture 3½ percent, due 1955 and 1957.

A.S.T.M. Meeting Off

The American Society for Testing Materials has cancelled its annual meeting scheduled to be held in Buffalo June 18 to 22.

Sulphur

Commercial Flour
Semi-refined Roll "Cone" Sulphur
Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
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3—Metal Tunnels with traveling belts, 70' and 90' long.
1—Stainless 3,000 Gal. Hor. Tank.
3—Karl Kiefer Visco Fillers.
6—Powder Fillers, National, Triangle Stoke's & Smith.
5—Kiefer (72) and U. S. (60) Rinsers.
9—Do and Mass Mixers; all sizes.
2—Mikro No. 2 Pulverizers with 7½ H.P. A.C. Motors.
8—Pulverizers, Hammer Mills; Mikro, Raymond, Williams, Jeffery, FMC, Mead, Schutz O'Neill.
3—Colloid Mills or Homogenizers, Eppenbach, U. S.
1—Logan Gearator Viscolizer or Hydraulic Pump.
1—Heavy Duty, downward motion 5'x5' hyd. Press.
6—Copper Percolators, 1,000 gal.; 6 Stainless Clad 750 gal.
10—Steel Soap Kettles or Cookers; 3,000 gal. 5'x13'8".
4—Jacketed Cast Iron 1,000 gal. Cookers; 4'6"x9'.
4—Day or Ross 12"x30" Three Roll Water Cooled Mills.
6—Filter Presses; 12" to 42"; Cast Iron, Alum., Wood.
1—Filler Machine Co. 4 Piston (100 oz.) Filler.
1—Silex Lined 200 Gal. Pebble Mill; 42"x50".
1—Steel Ball Mill; 44"x92"; girth gear driven.
1—Hardinge Steel Ball Mill; 8' dia.; new liners.
2—Buffalo and Devine 6' Open Pan Dryers.
1—Rotary Jacketed Digester; 6'x13'.
2—Devine Rotary Vac. Dryers 3'x25'; 5'x30'.
1—Buffalo No. 7 C.I. Vacuum Drum Dryer.
1—Gehnrich Festoon Type Dryer; 5'6"x9'7"x20'6".
6—Vac. Pans & Stills up to 3,000 Gal. all metals.

Large Stock Packaging Machines, Cartoners, Sealers, Formers, Wrappers, etc.

Send for NEW CATALOG

Members of the FMC Sales and Engineering Staff are about to embark on their Spring trips. No matter where you are located in the U. S. A., if you are interested in purchasing equipment, or have a unit for sale, it is very likely that an FMC representative will be able to call. Advise us.

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AGENCIES WANTED

Brazil old established firm of commission agents, working the entire territory of Brazil, is interested in obtaining agencies of manufacturers only (not merchants or exporters) of heavy and fine chemicals. Replies, OPD 851.

Well established organization dealing in raw materials for soap-paint-varnish-chemicals trade in Metropolitan area are in good position to handle other lines of commodities needed by such manufacturers so located. We are in position to act as agents or dealers. We invite correspondence from suppliers of raw materials seeking an outlet in metropolitan area. OPD 849.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Ultra Violet lamp (hanovia M-SS burner No. 77-7 mount), with one set of controls for 220 V., 60 cycle, consisting of transformer and capacitor. New, never been used. OPD 859.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: Three steam jacketed agitated glass lined stills, capacity 50,100, and 200 gal. Glass lining must be in perfect condition. Sterone Corporation, 26-02 4th street, Long Island City, N. Y., AS. 8-0790.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For Sale—About 150 pounds aluminum aceto tartrate granular; approximately 25 100 gm. packages of cignolin (anthralin). OPD 858.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 806.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 807.

POSITIONS VACANT

Wanted—Experienced compounder, take charge of compound room (perfume bases-flavors). Must be able to create new items as required and direct others under him. Position open with well-established house. Full information, past history, present connection, salary wanted, etc., considered confidential. OPD 850.

Chief Chemist to take complete charge of research, development and control; well-known New York pharmaceutical laboratory; manufacturing essential pharmaceuticals. Position is permanent; post-war opportunity. OPD 856.

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5—ROTARY DRYERS, 2' x 24', 4' x 30', 6' x 40'.
2—32" x 72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.
1—Buffalo 32" x 52" Atmos. double drum DRYER chrome-plated rolls, complete M. D.
2—70" x 30" RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
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2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
1—Stokes 5' x 13'6" ATMOS. DRUM DRYER.
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9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30', 6 x 60'.
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6—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
2—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works; two 18" x 18", 24" x 24", Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHERS.
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1—W. & P. MIXER, size 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—4'x6' OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8' x8'
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular Tanks; 7—500-gal; 1—150 gal.
23—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKING UNIT.
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.
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1—Buffalo 48 x 40" VACUUM DRUM DRYER, Vacuum pump, surface condenser, Vacuum receiver etc.
All items motor driven, still set up in operating condition.

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x 5', single deck, other sizes.
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3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22", 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
2—8' x 30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6' x 36".
1—5' x 13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.
41,000 lbs. 2—4" mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS.
1—500 gal. 5' x 6' BALL MILL.
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5—ROTARY KILNS, 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS.
3—Abbe Blutergess sifters; 1—No. 2, 1—No. 1 1—OS, m.d.
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
10—Dopp C. I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6'6" x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS, with V-belt Drive m.d.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER.
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 lb. belt driven.
1—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER No. 0.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
1—Shriver Iron FILTER PRESS, 42"x 42", 30 chambers.
3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete; other sizes to 750 gal.
1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.
9—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam Jack. KETTLES up to 500 gal. some with agitator.
2—150 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLES; 2-200 gal. jack.
1—Richie friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P. S. I.

2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

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Complete YORK AIR CONDITIONING PLANT, capacity 49 tons refrigeration, to handle 11,000 cu. ft. air per minute.
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1—Sturtevant Balanced ROLL CRUSHER, 30" x 16".
1—Sperry 30"x30" IRON FILTER PRESS.
Miscellaneous; Tanks—Stainless Steel Lined, Rubber Lined, Lead Lined, Acid-proof Brick Lined; Bucket Elevators; Agitators; Pumps; Motors; Crushing Equipment, etc.
Send for Descriptive Circular

1—F. J. STOKES AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER.
1—7-spout piston type FILLER.
2—500 gal. all COPPER, steam jack. agit. KETTLES; 4-300 gal. Copper jacketed.
1—World automatic rotary LABELER m. d
1—U. S. Rotary BOTTLE WASHER m. d.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 2 ROTARY CUTTER.
1—1000 gal. lead-lined closed TANK, lead coils
1—400 gal. horiz. rubber lined MIXER.
1—All Copper 5' dia. VACUUM PAN with Condenser and vac. pump.
1—500 gal. jack. agit. AUTOCLAVE, steel, hammer welded construction 200 lb. jack. press. 550 lb. internal press.

1—Komarek-Greaves BRIQUETTE PRESS, with 2—32" x 24" face, rolls for egg-shaped briquettes, rated 25 tons per hour.

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Bacteriologist or pharmaceutical research chemist—Man who is capable of directing production of ampuls and sterile parenteral products. Permanent position on research staff of well-known New York pharmaceutical laboratory; manufacturing essential products; post-war opportunity. OPD 857.

Wanted—Experienced production and development chemist. Expanding coated fabrics plant; most unusual opportunity; 35 miles from New York. Qualified in oil, resin, pyroxylin, vinyl applications on cottons and rayons; dip, knife and roller coating techniques. Give full particulars, education, experience, present and desired salary. Interviews arranged on qualifications. OPD 862.

POSITIONS VACANT

Executive Position open; opportunity for right man with well-established house to act as manager of insecticide department supplying basic ingredients to manufacturers of household and agricultural insecticides—technical background desired but not essential—experience and knowledge of trade necessary—position means good salary for right man—state all qualifications—send photograph if available—replies all kept confidential—our associates know of this ad. OPD 860.

Wanted — Export manager, one with knowledge of foreign markets, for fine and industrial chemicals. Location in New Jersey. Send photograph, complete experience chart, and salary expected. Address OPD 861.

POSITIONS VACANT

Exceptional opportunity for chemist-sales executive for the position of general manager of a progressive Texas jobbing and manufacturing organization. Application should include details of education and business experience, recent photograph and remuneration expected. OPD 811.

Varnish Maker or kettle man, formulating experience unnecessary. For outstanding metropolitan New York manufacturer. Needed immediately. Excellent position. Address OPD 863.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Engineer, 13 years paint experience; sales engineer, chemist and plant superintendent. Specialized in plastic anticorrosive and antifouling bottom paint manufacture, formulation and equipment design for application. Position wanted about July with bottom paint manufacturer. OPD 852.

Executive Chemical engineer seeks high-grade connection with small, progressive manufacturer or as partner in chemical manufacturing in United States or Latin America; 21 years highly successful, diversified experience in research, development and manufacturing in pertoleum, fine chemicals, foods, detergents. Two years in Latin America, with practical knowledge of unusual industrial opportunities. OPD 853.

Paint Chemist, college graduate, 7 years practical paint, varnish, lacquer experience, doing control work, research, formulating, specification work, etc. Desires position in New York area. OPD 855.

POSITIONS WANTED

Pharmaceutical plant manager, pharmacy college graduate, experienced in production of general line of ethical pharmaceuticals, purchasing and plant supervision. Age 38. Wishes to make new connection with small or medium size organization. OPD 838.

Salesman, adhesive and industrial chemicals, 12 years present firm covering metropolitan New York. Adaptable and progressive, excellent sales record, age 40, college graduate, majored in chemistry; seeks sound sales proposition. OPD 854.

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George Rahmann & Co., manufacturer of transmission leather belting, New York, is marking its fiftieth anniversary. Arthur H. Rahmann, president of the company for 25 years, succeeded his father, founder, of the company, upon his death in 1920.

FOR SALE

3—No. 600 De Laval Clarifiers.
2—4 x 6′ Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
3—Oliver Filters: 5 x 4 and 6 x 4′.
1—Howe 3500 lb. Dormant Platform Scale.
1—3′ Copper Vacuum Pan.
2—Mikro Pulverizers: 12″ and 24″.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—Buflovac 10 gal. jack. Autoclave.
2—24 x 48″ Vibrating Screens (New).
2—Lard Rolls: 4 x 9′ single, 2 x 5′ double.
1—40″ Tolhurst copper basket Centrifugal.
2—(New) Triangle Carton Filling Lines.
1—100 gal. W.&P. Jack. Mixer.
4—Water Stills: 10 and 25 G.P.H.
8—3-roll Mills: 16 x 40 and 12 x 30″.

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LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

FOR SALE

3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill.
2—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills.
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS.
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills
Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery
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6 — 40″ Centrifugal Extractors.

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Bronze, Rubber and Lith Coated Baskets

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Dryers—all types	Roller Mills
Extractors	Screens
Fillers—all types	Tablet Machines
Filter Presses	Tanks—all types, sizes
Kettles—all types, sizes	
Mills—all types	

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1—Atmospheric Truck Dryer, 33′ long, 10′1⅝″ wide, 13′6″ high, with aero-fin coils, blowers, motors and trucks
2—Aero-fin Coil Heaters
2—Clarage No. 9 Motor Driven Fans
45—Drying Rack Trucks, on wheels
1—Paul O. Abbe 3′ x 4′, motor driven Silex Lined Pebble Mill
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 100, 175 gals.
2—Lead Mixers, 100, 140 gals.
1—W. & P. 150 gals. Mixer, stainless steel lined
1—Baker Perkins 100 gals. Steam Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, stainless steel
5—Day, Ross Double Arm Mixers, 10 to 100 gals.
1—Day No. 20 Imperial Mixer, double arm
1—Howes 700-lb. Dry Powder Mixer
1—Howes 24″ x 12′ Continuous Powder Mixer
1—Sweetland No. 5 Filter, with 29 Copper leaves
5—Oliver Filters, 3′ x 2′ to 8′ x 10′
6—Shriver Cast Iron Filter Presses, 36″, 32″, 30″, 24″
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24″ to 42″
1—Vallez No. 59C Rotary Filter, 945 sq. ft.
4—Pebble Mills, 3′ x 3′, 2′ x 3′
2—Abbe Eureka Jar Mills, 15 gals.
2—Hardinge Mills, 2′ x 8″, 6′ x 4′
2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 24″ x 18″, 20″ x 12″
1—Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizer, ball bearing, 15 HP motor
3—Day 12″ x 32″ Roller Mills, belt and motor driven
2—Kent 20″ Tandem Stone Mills
2—Kent Lab. 8″ Stone Mills
3—Sharples No. 6 Presurtite Centrifuges
2—Sharples, De Laval Clarifiers
2—Tolhurst 40″ Suspended Type Centrifugals, with 15 HP AC motors
2—Tolhurst 32″, 40″ Centrifugals, solid baskets
4—American Tool 40″ and 48″ Centrifugals
1—Stokes 3′ x 15′ Rotary Vacuum Dryer
1—Vulcan 6′ x42′ Rotary Dryer
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24″ x 20″, 48″ x 40″, 5′ x 6′
4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6′ x 25′ to 6′ x 40′
3—Chilling Rolls, 4′ x 9′, 5′ x 7′
1—500 gals. Steel Jacketed Still, with 24″ column
3—Copper Vacuum Pans, 50 and 150 gals.
1—Steel Vacuum Pan, 100 gals.
1—7′ dia. Tinned Copper Converter
5—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gals., some agitated
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24″ x 30′
2—Devine 10″ x 10″ Two Stage Vacuum Pumps
3—Condensers, 50 to 200 sq. ft.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET
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BRyant 9-2040

SPECIAL

2—Batteries (9 and 11) Tolhurst 40″ Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

12—New Closed Stainless Steel Tanks, 268 gals. each.
800 ft.—Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12″, 15″ & 18″ wide, approx. 10 ft. lengths.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18″ to 42″ sq.
1—500 gal. Pfaudler Glass Lined closed agit. jack. Kettle.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
1—54″x48″ Silex Lined Pebble Mill.
2—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
2—Bonnot 27″ dia. Iron Filter Presses.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1,500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined closed kettles.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles.
1—250 gal. Copper Jack. Vac. Still and Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. Steel Copper Lined Vac. Filter Tank.
1—600 gal. Steel Copper Lined Agit. Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. Closed, Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Nettco Drives.
3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½″ & ⅝″.
1—Cherry-Burrel Homogenizer, 300 GPH.
25—Hydr. Presses, Pumps and Accumulators.
1—Houchin 4″ Plodder, Motor Driven.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2,000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. Jacketed, Horiz., Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Robinson 20″ M.D. Attrition Mill.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 9″x6″ & 4″x6″.
2—Wall Vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4″x2½″, Motor Driven.
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—No. 3, Oliver 14″x8″ Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14″x5″.
2—National Acme Model C10, Stainless Steel Centrifuges.
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Day & Ross 8 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8″x12″.
1—5 Roll water cooled 16″x40″ Steel Roller Mill.
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12″x30″ & 16″x40″ Steel Roller Mills.
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Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 60*

here this week as new crops were gathered. No price changes were reported. Prices are:—

Calendula Flowers.—$2 per pound for futures.

Marjoram.—French type named at 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage.—Dalmatian type, lots containing less than 12 percent stems named at 65c. per pound. Leucophylla named at 32c. per pound.

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ST. LOUIS: H. A. BAUMSTARK & CO.

Recent Imports

—*Continued from page 4*

COCOA BEANS—2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
600 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Grace National Bank
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Tradesmen National Bank & Trust Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
42,400 bgs, 8,480,000 lbs, United States Commercial Co
6,000 bgs, 1,200,000 lbs, National City Bank
9,000 bgs, 1,800,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Bank of London & South America
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Bank of New York
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
CUMARU BEANS—16 bbls, Dodge & Olcott Co
24 bbls, Geo Uhe Co
DIVI DIVI—4,167 bgs, Schmoll Fils, Inc
2,200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
ELDER FLOWERS—3 cs, Peek & Velsor
FISH LIVERS—1 bbl, Irvin Herman
GUM, CHICLE—22 cs, C E Wood, Inc
COPAL—30 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co
10 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
99 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co
40 bgs, J Meyer & Sons
47 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co
10 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
34 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
9 bgs, O G Innes Corp
14 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co
18 bgs, Binge Corp
MASSARANDUBA—298 cs, Chicle Development Co
PERILLO—10 bls, Chicle Development Co
HAIR, HORSE—7 cs, Samuel Zeitlin Son
IPECAC ROOT—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co
JABORANDI LEAVES—37 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co
KYANITE—761,600 lbs
LOGWOOD—4,436,757 lbs, J S Young Co
MANGROVE BARK—2,188 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—25 cs, D C Andrews & Co
43 cs, E Fougera & Co
15 cs
MYROBALANS—687,349 lbs
OIL, COTTONSEED—1,533 dms, United States Commercial Co
EUCALYPTUS—2 dms, Arnhold Export & Import Co
GUAIACWOOD—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
1 cs, P R Dreyer
OITICICA—900 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co
880 tons, Brazil Oiticica, Inc
255 dms, Brown Linseed Co
255 dms, L N Jackson & Co
255 dms, W R Grace & Co
150 dms
ORANGE—10 cs, W J Bush & Co
7 cs, Kachurin Drug Co
PETITGRAIN—2 dms, Consumers Import Co
1 dm, Orbis Product Corp
1 dm, Lautier Fils, Inc
1 dm, French American Banking Corp
6 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
SASSAFRAS—1 dm, W J Bush & Co
2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
OCHER, POWDERED—2 cks, C J Osborn & Co
PHOSPHATE ROCK—3,689,600 lbs
QUINCE SEED—1 bl, R J Prentiss & Co
SHELLAC, UNBLEACHED—487,890 lbs
RESIN—100 cs, Herman Weber & Co
100 cs, F Lester Kittle
TAPIOCA FLOUR—385 bgs
TARA, POWDERED—200 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada
WHOLE—700 bgs, National City Bank
TONKA BEANS—12 bbls, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
WATTLE BARK—803,491 lbs
WAX, BEES—50 bgs, E A Bromund Co
1 bg, H H Pike & Co
CARNAUBA—51 bgs, W R Grace & Co
641 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
8 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
263 bgs, S C Johnson & Son
8 bgs, McArthur Chemical Co
12 bgs, Bunge Corp
300 bgs, Lenape Trading Co
112 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
365 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
33 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
535 bgs, W R Grace & Co
1,045 bgs, Boyle Midway, Inc
110 bgs, Baird Rubber & Trading Co
300 bgs, Geismar & Co
612 bgs, E A Bromund Co

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